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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1871. NO. 40.

FIRST EDITION.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Doings of the General Convention.

Amendment to the Constitution.

No Vote Yet on Ritualism.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1871.

At the opening of the Convention to-day, resolutions drawn by Senator Matt. Carpenter, looking to the relief of the Wisconsin sufferers, were presented by Dr. Adams, of that State. In the letter accompanying the resolutions, Senator Carpenter expressed the hope that the Convention would not so change the creed as to make us believe more than we do at present.

The Committee on Canons reported a compromise proposition upon the question of creating an appellate court. It provides for submitting for action by the dioceses an amendment to the constitution, giving the General Convention power to organize an appellate court, which should have jurisdiction in appeals from diocesan courts in questions of irregularity of proceedings in lower courts, ritual of the church and interpretation of the constitution, and constitutionality of new canons; the court to have no jurisdiction in questions of doctrine. No vote on the proposition was reached, but the probabilities are that the House will agree to submit the proposed amendment by a unanimous vote.

It was recommended to dioceses to organize companies of Christian women for church work, according to the plan heretofore discussed during the session.

The question of ritual was not reached till a short time before adjournment. A futile attempt was made to postpone the whole matter, an exciting Texas delegate declaring that it was an outrage against the Church of Christ on earth to waste the time of the Convention in attacking ritualism, when so much more important practical work for advancing the Church remained unacted upon. The Convention, however, by a large majority, refused to postpone the subject, and by the same majority made it the special order for the remainder of the afternoon, and from eleven o'clock each day until disposed of. The vote against the motion did not exceed a dozen or fifteen.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, a lawyer and prominent layman, made the only speech on the subject to-day. He is a High Churchman, though not a ritualist. After an argument concerning the binding nature of all English canons unrepealed by the American church, he took strong ground against any action aimed at the ritualists. He wanted legislation against both extremes, if against either. He wanted all to be required to bow at the name of the Savior wherever it occurs in the service. If the two parties were to be judged by their work among the poor, and in active Christian labors, he thought the ritualists would receive the greatest honor. He complained that when the ritualists all protested that they did not believe in transubstantiality, and did their declarations were not received. As they explained their ideas connected with the use of lights at the altar, he did not object. It seemed to him that the ritualists were being pursued with a spirit of vengeance worthy a better cause. He pleaded for such diversity of worship as was set forth in the preface to the prayer book, and urged that the proposed canon gave the Bishops too much power, as it enabled any vestry to bring the practices of the rector of another parish before the Bishop for a written decision. In defining the term vengeance, the Bishops have held out the olive branch of peace to the tender consciences of one class in the church; why should the Convention now turn round and hold the flaming sword of vengeance over another class?

The debate to-morrow promises to be of an exciting character.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Relief Fund.

LONDON, October 23.—Liverpool subscribed £16,000 for the Chicago relief fund; Nottingham £1,000.

The steamer Russia took a large consignment of clothing and supplies for the sufferers by the Western fires.

The National Choral Society, which numbers a 1,000 members, will perform the Oratorio of the Messiah at Hyde Park for the benefit of Chicago.

BERLIN, October 23.—Emperor Wilhelm has made a donation of 1,000 thalers for the relief of Chicago.

Death of Sir Roderick Murchison.

LONDON, October 23.—Sir Roderick J. Murchison, baronet, and President of the Royal Geographical Societies, died yesterday, aged seventy-nine years.

Money Scarce in Paris.

PARIS, October 23.—There is great scarcity of money in Paris. To relieve in some measure the public distress, the Bank of France to-day commenced the issue of 20,000,000 francs in currency of small denominations.

An extensive military establishment is to be formed at Rouen. It will comprise a school for artillery and arsenal within the city, and an intrenched camp and a series of forts outside. On Sunday will be the foundation-stone of the artillery school with appropriate ceremonies.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MARSEILLES, October 23.—The municipal elections yesterday resulted in the success of the Ultra Catholics.

PARIS, October 23.—The disturbances in Corsica were merely slight broils between the local police officers and the people.

It is said that Prince Napoleon has announced that it is his intention to deliver a political speech to the people of Ajaccio.

GENEVA, October 23.—A convention of the International League Communists assembled to-day. The attendance was small, and without the presence of any noted leader. The proceedings were uninteresting.

LONDON, October 23.—The *Times* states that Napoleon has declared the reports of Bonapartist conspiracies, and an intended descent upon the coast of France, without foundation. The Emperor, claiming to be the legitimate sovereign, advises against violent measures for restoration, but believes his partisans should urge the taking of the will of the French people upon the settlement of a form of government by a *plebiscite*.

LONDON, October 23.—A meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce this morning, resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the proposed protectionist modifications in the French commercial treaty.

BERLIN, October 23.—In Parliament to-day a bill providing for the formation of an imperial war fund was introduced and referred to the Committee on Budget of the Empire.

MADRID, October 23.—The *Imparcial* says the efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the supporters of Sagosta and Zorilla and to form a coalition Ministry have failed.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 23.—The steamships City of New York, Minnesota, Britannia and Corinthian have arrived out.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1871.

TAMMANY DROPS.

A long list of vouchers is printed, embracing over three thousand in all, and representing in details an immense sum. Ingersoll & Co. appear in the list for a total of one million nine hundred thousand dollars; George S. Miller for five millions four hundred thousand dollars; A. J. Cox, two millions six hundred thousand dollars; Baker & Co., nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars; A. G. Miller, half a million dollars; Keyser & Co., about nine hundred thousand dollars; P. H. Smith, over seven hundred thousand dollars, and so on.

Judge Barrett, on account of his candidacy for the Judgeship, resigns from the Committee of Seventy.

The suit of Haverstro vs. Ingraham, set down for to-day on the order made by Judge Ingraham, for Ingersoll's examination, did not come before the Court, the order having been appealed from on behalf of Ingersoll, to the general term of the Supreme Court, which sits on the first Monday in November.

Judge Hilton has addressed a letter to Mr. Connolly, stating that the present Park Commission are expending one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars less per year than did the old Board.

Charles O'Conor said to-day that the work of prosecuting the defaulters in the city is going on well. The facts already shown show that many who now think themselves safe from the storm are likely to be overthrown. In spite of their apparent bravery, and that many in the belief of being perfectly secure, will be gradually finding themselves in the grasp of the law, and in such degraded positions that neither money nor influence will have the slightest effect in procuring their rescue. So certain is the work that even if an enemy knew all the movements of the attacking party he could not help being overthrown and annihilated.

ARRESTED FOR OPENING LETTERS.

John Moon, late Assistant Superintendent of the box department of the city postoffice, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of opening letters and embezzling their contents.

A NICE LITTLE JOB.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day, A. J. Bleecker, Courtland Palmer, and Adrian H. Miller, who were appointed to appraise the city real estate, reported the value to be $244,000,000, and presented a bill of $152,000 for their work.

BROTHERLY KINDNESS.

The congregation of Rev. Dr. Chapin's church yesterday contributed $12,000 cash, and a loan of $26,000 without interest, towards rebuilding St. Paul's Universalist Church, Chicago.

LOST AT SEA.

The bark Noske, from Glasgow, arrived to-day, and reports that on September 18th, in latitude 36, longitude 47, picked up a boat containing the second mate and four seamen of the English bark Lord Stanley. They left her in a sinking condition twenty hours previous. The captain, first mate and nine men refused to leave. The vessel probably foundered with all on board.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Application will be made for writs of *habeas corpus* before Judge Barnard, in the cases of all persons unjustly detained in the Ludlow street jail for debt or other reasons.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

This afternoon, while hoisting blocks of granite for the East river bridge pier, the derrick gave way and crushed one man to death. The foreman, Mr. Douglas, was badly injured; another man fell under the ruins of the wood-work and scaffold, and is now buried there; another man was precipitated from the top of the pier, and is not expected to live.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

At Buffalo yesterday, Stephen D. Gunchell was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing his cousin.

A special from Scranton, Pa., states that Rev. Devlin, in attempting to deliver an anti-Catholic lecture in the public streets on Saturday night, was compelled to retire from the platform, made upon him by the crowd. Yesterday afternoon he attempted it again, when he referred to the Catholics as being thieves, murderers and cut-throats. The last box on which he stood was kicked from under him and he fell to the pavement. He was seriously hurt, and had to withdraw under police protection. There is great excitement in the town.

At Buffalo, yesterday, James E. Kelly was sentenced to be hung December 15th, for the murder of Charles Rosenfeldt.

Joseph Boz narrowly escaped lynching at Williamsburgh, N. Y., Sunday, having, it is alleged, outraged an infant four years old.

The grain warehouse at Glenmont, Wisconsin, was burned on Saturday night. Loss six thousand dollars.

Horatio Fowks, editor of the Rondout, N. Y., *Freeman*, was yesterday arrested on an order of Judge Barnard, on complaint of Judge Schoonmaker, Democratic candidate for County Judge in Ulster county, for alleged libel; damages laid at $10,000. Fowks gave bail for $1,000.

The grist mill of Whitney Bros., Glassboro, N. J., burned Saturday night. Loss, $20,000; insured.

OHIO WOODS ON FIRE.

Villages Threatened with Destruction—Nine Miles of Timber Land Traversed by the Fiery Element.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., October 23, 1871.

Extensive fires in the woods and wood piles along the line of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, about forty miles north of here, have been prevailing for several days past, detaining the trains on that road somewhat. The villages of Leipsic and Alma were threatened with destruction, but escaped by the diligent efforts of the citizens and railroad employees.

[From the Ohio State Journal, of Monday.]

Over two weeks ago some men, while hunting for coons in the woods of West Jefferson, inadvertently built a fire for some purpose, which, on account of the drouth and combustible nature of the adjacent leaves and underbrush, spread very rapidly and soon became unmanageable. It continued spreading until acres and acres of timber country in that section became enwrapped in flames, consuming in their course everything in the shape of fences, cordwood, underbrush, dry dead timber, both fallen and standing, and scorching many of the larger living trees to such an extent as to entirely destroy them. The fire advanced in a westerly direction, and extended over a strip of country in places two miles in width.

In the neighborhood of West Jefferson over six hundred cords of wood were destroyed, and the loss from the destruction of fences and timber is almost incalculable. Continuing in its westerly course the fire rapidly advanced, burning the vast scope of country which it had traversed of every vestige of fallen timber, underbrush and leaves, and reducing to ashes the fences it encountered in its course. Nothing is left but scorched and blasted trees and all that extensive timber country presents a truly desolate appearance. On Sunday the fire was raging within three miles of a little place called Rome and nine miles a little south of west of Columbus, having traversed a scope of country five miles in length and in places, as before stated, two miles in width. It had reached the large tract of land, containing three hundred and twenty acres, belonging to Hon. Samuel Galloway, of this city. One hundred and fifty acres of this tract had already been passed over by the fiery element, which was still pursuing its onward course. Fortunately the corn fields along this strip of burning country escaped the conflagration, but the grass of an extensive prairie tract was entirely consumed. Of course, there is no possibility of checking the fire, which will continue to rage until it is extinguished by a shower of rain. The only thing the people can do is to prevent as far as possible the destruction of their fences.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the woods three miles west of Grove Chapel, and two acres were consumed among the farmers. Everybody capable of lending assistance turned out, but, owing to the tinder-like dryness of the timber, it was several hours before the flames were subdued. The fire originated from burning wads fired from the guns of three Cleveland sportsmen, who, regardless of the sacred day, were shooting indiscriminately through the woods.

WEST INDIES.

Another Revolution in San Domingo—Singular Statement Regarding the Ironclad Atalanta—The Vessel Not Lost but Sold to Salnave—Good Coffee Crop in Hayti—News of Revolutions in Other Quarters.

HAVANA, October 23.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 8th state that rumors of another projected revolution was obtaining currency, and it was believed the partisans of ex-President General Salnave were assembling on the northern frontier and at Monte Christi, in Dominician territory. They are aided by President Baez in the projected incursion.

The iron clad steamer Atalanta sailed from Philadelphia in December, 1869, for Port au Prince, and was reported lost in Hong Kong, China, by the Philadelphia, now claims that the late President Salnave contracted with him for the steamer at a valuation of $250,000, and that $50,000 was paid on the contract. He has brought suit against Salnave for the balance, $100,000. The case is still pending.

The coffee crop in Hayti is being gathered. The yield will be large.

It is asserted that the fire which occasioned the destruction of Puerto Plata was caused by the opposition forces of the scheme for annexation to the United States.

News from Cabral and the revolutionary army confirms the report of an engagement with the forces of Baez. Cabral, finding himself opposed to San Joan, while the army of Baez retreated with heavy loss.

CARACAS, October 23.—The revolutions continues in full vigor. The revolutionists retain possession of the seaport of Ciudad Bolivar, and have imposed a contribution of $100,000 on the inhabitants. They are now besieging Barcelona. President Guzman Blanco is actively raising forces to quell the revolt. He has gone to Valencia to organize troops. His war steamers are assembling at Puerto Cabello.

GORED TO DEATH.

A Farmer in Stark County, O., Killed by an Infuriated Bull.

special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., October 23, 1871.

A very sad affair occurred some four miles north of here yesterday. A man by the name of Morrell was out looking after his stock, when a bull, owned by him broke through the fence of an adjoining field and gored him to death. The body was horribly mangled. No one witnessed the affair, but from the marks on the animal, and a piece of fence stake lying close to the body, it is supposed he made a terrible battle for life. Mr. M. was an estimable man, some fifty years of age, and leaves quite a large family to mourn his untimely death.

INCENDIARISM.

School House Destroyed by Incendiary Fire in Crestline, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., October 23, 1871.

At eleven o'clock last night a large unoccupied frame building situated on Scott street, and known as the East School House, was discovered on fire and totally destroyed, notwithstanding the efforts of our Citizens' Fire Department to prevent it. The amount of incendiary, and great indignation is felt by all horrified at the dastardly act. The property is owned by building to John Newman, Esq., who had no insurance on it.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather will probably extend on Tuesday south and east of the Mississippi, with cloudy and smoky weather in Pennsylvania and New England. The barometer will probably rise with falling temperature, and northerly winds from Missouri to Lake Erie and northward.

RELIEVE THE SUFFERERS.

The People of Lima, O., Working.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., October 23, 1871.

A concert was given here last night by local talent, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the Northwest. Quite a nice sum was realized. Committees have also been at work during the last week, obtaining clothing and provisions for the same purpose.

THE LOST LAKE STEAMER.

Thirty Lives Believed to Have Been Lost—One Boat Reported Saved—Fate of Major Atwood.

The Detroit Tribune of Saturday says intelligence was brought to that city yesterday that two more boats of the steamer R. G. Coburn, foundered in Lake Huron, had been picked up, containing eighteen persons, who had been taken to Mackinac. On Friday a dispatch was received from Marine City to this effect: The following men from the R. G. Coburn are at Mackinac: W. L. Hause, second mate; H. M. Rhodes, of Windsor, trader; Martin Mahar, fireman; James Warwick, watchman; Henry Lunford, Charles Miller, James Ludner, colored; R. Kelly, passenger.

Another dispatch was received, on Saturday afternoon, from Kincardine, Ontario, stating that two boats of the Coburn had been washed ashore there, one empty, the other having in her two dead bodies, those of a colored man and a boy. This settles the question, the *Tribune* says, of the fate of those not already reported saved, in all probability. The Coburn had five boats; one was staved in, two were found with persons alive in them, and two are now found with no one living. It can hardly be otherwise than that the persons who failed to save their lives in the boats have perished. In all probability they number as many as sixty. This, at the lowest estimate, and among them are doubtless the Captain, Clifford, Richmond, Indian Agent Smith and his wife, Major Atwood and all the ladies on board, of whom there are reported to have been eight. From what is learned of the scenes during the last hours of the steamer, the ladies very likely went down with the boat, either going to remain outside or lacking the hardihood. It seems to be certain that several men went down with her, as several were seen in the cabin after the disaster. On Friday four and articles with the name of the Coburn on them were observed ashore at Kincardine Bay.

Of Major Atwood, the *Post* of Saturday says: There have been hopes entertained by the friends of Captain Atwood, of this city, that he might possibly be among the survivors of the Coburn, but these hopes seem destined to be shattered. One report states that the Lieutenant was hurt at work during the night previous to the going down of the ill-fated ship, aiding the men in throwing the cargo into the sea, and from his exertions became exceedingly exhausted, so much so that he lay down in the Captain's room, where, only a few minutes before the sinking of the ship, he was seen by those who escaped. Another report was that he was seen near the ship's side at the time the third boat was about putting off, and from this some have thought that he may have attempted to have boarded the last boat (which it is said was afterward swamped). Captain Atwood had many friends in Detroit, a wide circle of acquaintances in this city. His military record was a most excellent one, and dates from the beginning of the war. He first entered the Independent Pennsylvania Battery, which was organized in Pittsburgh, was engaged in active service throughout the war, and was in many of the prominent battles. Before the close of the war he was made a Captain in the volunteer force with the brevet rank of Major.

He entered the regular army in March, 1866, being attached to the Nineteenth Infantry. In the month of July, 1867, he was made Second Lieutenant and promoted to the place of First Lieutenant during the year 1869. In December, 1870, he was assigned to the Twenty-first United States Infantry, stationed in Detroit, in which position he has been since then. Captain Atwood was unmarried, but leaves a mother and brother, both of whom are now living in Pittsburgh, of which city we believe Lieutenant Atwood was a native.

THE VOTE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY was, through a typographical error in the table printed yesterday, given as 777 for Stanton and 3,111 for McCandless. The official vote shows 4,496 for Stanton to 4,011 for McCandless.

Alexander Montgomery, aged eighteen years, killed William H. Cooley, with an ax, at Norwich, Conn., on Sunday.

SILVER PLATED CASTORS, pitchers, goblets, &c., for one dollar each, at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting to be Held To-day.

The Ku-Klux Terror-Stricken.

No Serious Difficulty Expected in Utah.

Young Not to be Goaded to Rebellion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1871.

Cabinet Meeting To-Day.

The permanent return of the President here has brought back most of the absent Cabinet ministers, and at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow all will be present except Boutwell and Fish. A large amount of information relative to the operations of the Ku-Klux in South Carolina has been obtained in the Artillery General's Department, and this will be presented to the President and form the main business topic for Cabinet discussion. It is understood that the condition of affairs at the New York Custom House will be brought before this meeting. High official authority sanctions the prevalent rumors that Murphy will go out, and that he will be succeeded by some New York Republican, who will give satisfaction to both the Fenton and Conkling factions.

The Ku-Klux Terror-Stricken.

The Bureau of Justice is in receipt of information from the disaffected districts in South Carolina. Since the proclamation declaring martial law, it seems that the Ku-Klux have become terror-stricken, and are now either leaving the counties coming within the scope of the proclamation, or are travelling to the woods and abandoning their usual places of habitation. Many of those who simply had their names enrolled in the books of the Ku-Klux organization without having participated in any of their raids on citizens, are surrendering themselves into the hands of the military and propose turning State's evidences.

No Serious Difficulty Expected in Utah.

The government does not now apprehend any such difficulty in Utah as will require the presence in that territory of large number of troops. It is the opinion that if the Mormons had contemplated any resistance, they would not have allowed the proceedings to progress so far as they have. Nevertheless it will not be the policy of the government to push matters so far as to goad Brigham Young into open rebellion. It is stated that Judge McKean simply has instructions to so far vindicate the law as to stamp polygamy with illegality, and to afford protection to such women as may desire to escape Mormon influences.

Brazilian Member of the Board of Arbitrators.

The statement now made at the State Department is that the news of the appointment of an arbitrator to the Geneva Conference on the part of Brazil has not been received through the regular channels, nor has any official notification of such an event been given. It is merely deemed probable that such an appointment was made, as announced, as the Emperor of Brazil is now in Europe, and the opportunity was his diplomatic representative at Paris; and further that the Emperor forwarded said appointment to the State Minister at Brazil, there to be sent to our Government, but that it did not arrive in time to come by the last steamer from Rio Janeiro here.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

Now in session here, are very indignant relative to the dispatches which have been sent from here going to be reports of their proceedings. The Board state that all such dispatches are bogus, and that all information which it is politic to make public is furnished to the Associated Press.

Conkling Trying to Wield the Ax.

Mr. Conkling is now engaged in a movement to have Pension Commissioner Baker removed, because the latter would not make a clerical appointment in his bureau at the New York senator's request. Baker refused this accommodation on the ground that it was not customary to make appointments in his bureau except upon the nomination of heads of departments. Mr. Conkling's protege was a new hand at the business.

The Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, to-day filed papers in the Supreme Court in the case of the settlers on Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas. The case comes up on appeal from the District Court in Kansas. An attempt will be made to so advance the case on the docket as to get a hearing at the bar early in the winter. The case involves the validity of the Joy purchase.

Appointment.

At the request of Mr. Campbell, of Wyoming, the President has appointed James W. Fisher Chief Justice of that Territory.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

STOWAGE OF COTTON ON STEAMBOATS.

The Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats were engaged to-day in consideration of the question of stowage of cotton on steamboats, with a view to the additional safety of cargo.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions of the District of Columbia for Chicago reach one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Twenty-five thousand of this sum will be appropriated to the sufferers of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THAT ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Hearing in the Case of Hall and Steele—Hall Held for Court—No Decision as Regards Steele.

Yesterday afternoon there was a hearing before the Mayor in the case of George Hall and Matthew Steele, charged with larceny of a silver watch and a pair of boots from Richard Meunell, a liquor dealer doing business in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. From the evidence, we glean the facts that Mr. Meunell had been out the latter part of Saturday night, and, after indulging in several lagers, was on his way down Sixth street, in quest of a Rebecca street car, when he was brought to a standstill and to tumble against the stand of an Italian pea nut vender, on the corner of Sixth and Liberty, which only upset the nuts, but split himself on the ground. Here, the peanut man swears, Meunell lay for two or three minutes, when he picked himself up and limped on with a pair of boots which he had dropped, and started down on the Sixth street car. Officers Steele and Hall took charge of him, claiming him as a friend. This was all the evidence any man knew, and then comes in the testimony of Officers Steele and Moore who swore that they noticed Steele and Hall hovering around the corner of the Exchange and Barker's alley, and suspecting that something was wrong they arrested the defendants and took them to the lock-up. The watch lost by the prosecutor was found near where Hall was arrested, and the boots in his possession.

His Honor the Mayor, after hearing the evidence, decided to hold Hall in the sum of $2,000 for trial at Court, and announced that he would give a decision as regards the other defendant at a future date.

ANOTHER.

Under the Wheels—Man Killed on the P. C. & St. L. R. R.—Another Fatality Injured.

About noon yesterday a man named Thomas Cozens was run over by the Pacific Express West, near Sheridan station, on the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad. We learn that Cozens, and another man named Michael McDonald, were struck by the engine, and the former almost instantly killed, and the latter and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. The two, it appears, had a quarrel between the rails conversing, and evidently did not hear on the approaching train, although the engineer sounded the steam whistle several times within a distance of six hundred feet of the spot. Several other men were at the station saw the danger that Cozens and McDonnell were in and shouted to them, but they paid no attention to the warning. The body was held an inquest on the remains of Cozens, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. McDonnel was removed to his residence, and it was feared last night that he would not live until to-day.

The deceased was a native of Ireland and had been in this country but a short time. He was unmarried and resided at Allegheny. Accidents on railroad accidents appear to be becoming epidemic.

"No Funds."

Yesterday afternoon Charles R. Jones called at the office of Alderman O'Donnell, and made an information against James Musgrave, charging him with false pretenses. Mr. Jones is a representative of the firm of James B. Love & Co., of Philadelphia, and alleged that on or about the first of last April he sold goods to the defendant to the amount of thirty-four dollars, and received in payment therefor a check on one of our banks, which, when presented, was not money deposited. When the check was presented, it was found that the defendant had no money on deposit at the bank, and hence the prosecution. Musgrave was arrested and taken before the Alderman, when, after a short consultation with his solicitate he paid the amount of the check and was released. The suit will probably be withdrawn by Mr. Jones to-day.

Mortality Report.

For the week ending October 22d, there were seventy deaths in the city, the increase being sixteen over the previous week. The report of the Physician of the Board of Health sets forth the following as the causes of death: Accident 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; apoplexy of the lungs 2; concussion of the brain 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; cholera infantum 1; cirrhosis of liver 1; consumption 14; convulsions 3; croup 2; cyanosis 1; diarrhea 2; diphtheria 3; enteritis 1; typhoid fever 1; typhus fever 1; erysipelas 1; hemorrhage 1; inflammation of brain 1; inflammation of lungs 2; inanition 1; old age, sixty and upwards 5; pox 25; suicide 1; unknown 3; whooping cough 1; still births 3. Of the above there were under one year, 16; from 1 to 2, 7; 2 to 5, 10; 5 to 10, 4; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 5; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 6; 60 to 70, 5; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 37; females, 33; white, 67; colored, 3. Total, 70.

Serious Fall.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, William McAdoo, a carpenter employed on the building in course of erection on Grant street, by E. P. Jones, Esq., lost his balance and fell from a scaffolding, some twenty-six feet high, to the ground. Fortunately for Mr. McAdoo, he alighted in a large bed of mortar, which probably saved his life. As it was, he had one of his ankles fractured. After receiving medical aid, the injured man was placed in a carriage and removed to his residence on Webster avenue, in the rear of the school house.

Oakland Park.

The grand opening, a pacing race, six horses entered—Harry the favorite over all the balance. They will positively start at two o'clock this afternoon if not raining. On to-morrow remember, there will be a long list competing for the premium of $4,000 net, if the day is favorable, and will start at one o'clock, with the determination to beat Dexter's time if possible. Also, the three-minute trot and the running race. Admission, one dollar each day.

H. B. VAN VOORHIS.

Killed on the Central Railroad.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of George Barring, who was run over and killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Spring Hill station. It appeared in the jury that the deceased was walking on the track when the Cincinnati Express, east, came along and knocking him down, the train passed over his body, mutilating it in a terrible manner. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

PROF. STEPHENS delivers a lecture this evening on "Edinburgh and Its University," in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue. He is thoroughly acquainted with the historical associations and picturesque beauties of this old city, and a vivid description of its attractive features may be expected.

CHRISTOPHER O'ROURKE, a resident of New Brighton, was killed near Kenwood Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on Sunday morning. Mr. O'Rourke was riding on an express train east, and while standing on the platform of a car lost his balance, fell on the track and was almost instantly killed.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Proceedings of the Pittsburgh Synod at Greensburg, Pa.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 21, 1871.

The proceedings of Friday were opened with religious services conducted by the President, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Dieffenbacher.

The Special Committee on the publication interests of this Synod presented their report, which was received and taken up item by item. It called forth quite a lively discussion, consuming the remainder of the morning's session. From present indications it is probable that a substitute offered by Rev. T. J. Barclay will prevail. We therefore withhold both original report and substitute until we can give the final action of the Synod on this subject.

The place of holding the next annual sessions of Synod was changed to Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., in justice to the membership in the Northern section of the Synod.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the usual opening services, the publication interests still claimed attention during a considerable portion of the session, and was then laid on the table for the present.

An invitation was received to visit the public schools of Greensburg. It was resolved that, in view of the press of business, the Synod respectfully decline the invitation.

The stated clerk was instructed to have one thousand copies of the minutes of this Synod published.

The ministers were instructed to make no appointments in their charges on the Lord's day on which the Classis or Synod are in session by which they absent themselves from the classical or synodical communion.

The Committee on Minutes of Classis presented a number of items:

Item 1. Clarion Classis requests Synod to direct its Missionary Superintendent to report annually to the General Synod's Board of Missions. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Item 2. Clarion Classis requests Synod to publish its minutes also in the German language. Synod declined to accede to the request.

Item 3. Clarion and St. Paul's Classis request Synod to inform them how they wish the minutes of Classis arranged. Synod's answer, in a journalistic form.

Item 4. Westmoreland Classis asks Synod to confirm her action in regard to the division of this Classis. Referred to Special Committee.

Items 5 and 6. Adopted.

Item 7, Complaint of Rev. A. Warner. Referred to Special Committee, H. Hoffman, chairman. The Committee afterwards reported it an irregularity, and resulting in no action on part of Synod, because complainant failed to lodge reasons of complaint.

Synod adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Session opened with religious service. Committee on Missions reported part, recommending a Missionary festival. Adopted.

The publication interests again called forth considerable discussion, and the subject was finally disposed of. Monday morning's session. Adjourned.

A report of last week was headed "Reformed Presbyterians." This Synod is no part of any branch of the Presbyterian Church known by that name. The Reformed Church has a separate organization, and is known under the general title, "The Reformed Church in the United States."

ALLEGHENY.

THAT SLUR.

Prof. Bartlett to the "Congregationalist"—Two Lies in Three Lines—A Retraction in Order.

A man named Bartlett, who professes to be a theologian and a professor of some kind in a Chicago seminary, has written a letter to the *Congregationalist* descriptive of the Chicago fire, in which he tells the following little story: "One man with the badge of the Pittsburgh Relief Committee was found raving with intoxication." That the story is manufactured out of whole cloth is evident from several facts. In the first place, the Pittsburgh Relief Committee had no badges; in the second, none of the gentlemen composing that committee were ever known to be particularly gifted at raving maniacs; and in the third place, we have the testimony of the gentlemen composing the committee, and whose words we would place more faith in than we would in the most italicised version of Bartlett, that they did not see a man drunk in the streets or saloons of Chicago, but that they expended every cent almost of their private funds in their endeavors to stop the slanderers like Bartlett as comfortable as possible. Men like A. Harvey Gaskill, William Bingham, W. P. Weyman, Thomas Phelps, Max Moorhead, R. H. Hartley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Richard Hays, *et al.*, are not in the habit of becoming "raving maniacs," and the sooner Mr. Bartlett, the "professor" of theology, takes back what he has said and acknowledges that he either made an error of was imposed upon, the better opinion we will have of how much truth there should exist in the person who runs a theological seminary.

Army of the Cumberland.

The society of the Army of the Cumberland holds its annual reunion at Detroit, Michigan, on the 15th and 16th of November next. The members of the 4th, 14th and 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, Stevens' Battery and the Anderson troop, and all other Pennsylvanians who served in the Army of the Cumberland, are requested to be present. Arrangements are now being made for half-fare tickets over the various railroads, and those who expect to attend should at once advise Geo. S. Williams, Chairman Executive Committee Detroit, Mich., of their intention, so that all necessary arrangements may be made for their reception.

The Baltimore Excursion and the Cream Ale.

How delicious and palatable, was the exclamation of the excursionists on board the trains which left the depot of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Company for the latter city on Tuesday last, when quaffing the celebrated Pittsburgh bottled cream ale of Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co. This ale is manufactured expressly and exclusively for donating to the company all the ale dispensed to their excursionists during the trips. As anticipated, there was a rush made for this most palatable beverage, and the highest encomiums were paid the same by those competent to judge of the qualities of the ale.

The New Departure.

For some days past it has been rumored that the dissatisfied members of the Republican party were about to nominate a citizens' ticket for magistrates, composed of the following gentlemen: Mayor, Jas. Blackmore; City Treasurer, Robert Liddell, and for Magistrates, Wm. McGowan. The movers, it is from a reliable source that no such movement has been made in the light of its political merits, and that the only candidate to be opposed will be Mr. Blackmore, who is making a strong movement to capture the Independent Republican voters. The pill, however, will hardly go down.

THE largest and cheapest stock of satchels, toilet articles, vases, pipes, cutlery, optical goods, &c., in the city, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

YESTERDAY Wm. Berry was held to answer a charge of larceny before Alderman Taylor.

BURGLAR'S NIGHT.—Messrs's benefit for the Chicago sufferers netted over forty dollars.

UNDER THE WILLOW" patrons were under umbrellas last night.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement in another column relative to the names of deceased soldiers, which are wanted for the Soldiers' Monument.

SUNDRY bundles of clothing were left with Mayor Brush yesterday for the sufferers by the fires in Wisconsin and Michigan.

LODGE No. 48, I. O. of O. F., have appropriated $100 from their fund for the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

BEFORE Alderman Moreland, yesterday, James Sebright made an information against a man named Buckhart, charging him with larceny. A warrant was issued.

ALDERMAN MORELAND, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of James McNeely, who is charged by Mr. Stratton with larceny.

J. J. MCGUIRE made an information yesterday against a man named Colwell, a nail feeder, charging him with malicious mischief. A warrant was issued.

HENRY HIBTHEY lodged complaint before the Mayor yesterday against Joseph Irwin for assault and battery. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

MARGARET POURSET made an information yesterday before Alderman Taylor charging Richard Hitchenbaugh with threatening to shoot her. Bail was entered for a hearing.

MAYOR BRUSH shipped a car load of stoves to Chicago yesterday. There were 700 cook stoves in the load, which cost in round numbers $14,000.

JOHN STEVENSON was arrested after considerable difficulty by Chief of Police Miller for abusing his wife. Mrs. Stevenson bears his name, and sentenced him to ninety days imprisonment at Claremont.

MR. J. C. PORTER, who has been actively engaged in behalf of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, has raised $832 50, which has been handed over to Mayor Brush. The money was collected in the Nineteenth ward.

THE one hundred thousand dollars subscribed by this city in behalf of the sufferers of Chicago will be expended among our merchants, for building and other supplies just as they are needed in the burned city.

THOSE who have not been supplied with the books of Miss Ruth O'Connor, on "Six hours sufficient for Life," can procure the same by calling on J. R. Newman, No. 129 Wevster avenue, that gentleman having secured a few extra numbers.

OFFICER M. J. MURPHY made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging Albert Shaw, aged seventeen years, with a most outrageous offense—in disgusting is the details to be presented. He was arrested and locked up for a hearing this morning.

THE attention of Street Commissioner Hunter is called to the condition of Wayne street, between Penn and the rever. The street for months has been partially obstructed by old logs and demolished sheds. Let them be removed.

THE U. P. Sabbath School of

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE non-arrival of Alexis at New York should create no surprise, for the reason that the commander of the Russian fleet, in a dispatch some time ago to the Russian Consul-General in New York, if we rightly remember, informed him that he did not expect to reach New York much before the 25th instant.

THE attempt to keep WEAKLEY, Republican Senator elect from the Ninth district, out of his seat is not likely to succeed. In the Supreme Court, sitting in this city, an application was made yesterday for a mandamus compelling the election judges to do their duty by making a proper return, and it is not doubted that the application will be granted in such time and manner as to secure Mr. WEAKLEY his rights.

EX-COMMISSIONER NEELEY has been pardoned by Governor GEARY—on what grounds he has not made public. As he is in better health than when he entered the Workhouse, and as no new mitigating facts have been developed, and as the Court, in passing sentence declared, that if they were clear as to the statute applicable to his crime a much longer term would have been given, it is difficult to perceive on what ground the Governor could have based his action, which we feel bound to say was called for neither by the demands of justice nor the appeals of mercy.

AND now the report is revived that the Pope has fully determined to leave Rome on the coming of the Italian Parliament, which report is this time supplemented by another that that old heretic, King WILLIAM, along with President THIERS, is giving His Holiness aid and comfort of some sort. In his determination to leave, which he will do, if at all, "to preserve his spiritual independence," the Pope is said to have the support of the Cardinals. It is to be observed that the world has come to look with comparative indifference on matters of this kind, and will not be in the least disturbed by his decision.

WE can answer for "James P. Barr, senior editor and proprietor of the *Post*," that he does not now and never did own "a $10,000 share in the original speculation whereon the Park project is based," nor any share whatever, great or small, in the property alluded to, nor has any one connected with the *Post* any such interest. We are sorry the Park project has suffered by the opposition of the COMMERCIAL through this misapprehension.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

With what reservations and by the aid of what technicalities the above is put forth, we of course cannot say. Hardly anything has been better understood since the CRAFT purchase was made than that Mr. JAMES P. BARR, among others, was assigned a share, and that he with them thereby became interested in the Park Project. We were not particularly questioning the transaction, only that he should be engaged in a scheme that would cost the city a million or more, while he was manifesting so much horror over the City Hall. But it appears that our neighbor's zeal in his paper, in the lobbies of the Council chamber and the streets for the Park Project has been purely patriotic—a patriotism which he has curiously imbibed since he opposed the Park scheme three years ago, which would ultimately not have cost the city a dollar for the ground! A strange conversion! We fear that our neighbor has studied too long in the school of Tammany. He talks for all the world like the immaculate Boss TWEED.

WE referred the other day to the tight grip which BISMARCK had managed to obtain on England, in getting hold of bills to the amount of twenty-five millions sterling on English capitalists, and to the uneasiness felt in British financial and commercial circles on account of it. We observe also that the persistent accumulation of gold by the German Government from other sources is causing considerable agitation and helping to increase the monetary stringency. It is computed that the amount of gold coin at present locked up in the Berlin treasury vaults is at least one hundred and fifteen of million dollars, in addition to which there is said to be five millions in French silver five franc pieces, while other indemnity payments will add yet further to the store. BISMARCK says that the accumulation is made by way of preparation for the new coinage recently determined on, but a grave suspicion is entertained that it is held for very different purposes. The phrase "money is the sinews of war" is an English saying, and English capitalists are fearful that BISMARCK proposes presently to exercise his muscular prowess on some one, somewhere. It is barely possible, however, that he is amassing his fourth for the purpose of making a *liberal* offer to England for the purchase of Heligoland. It is likely we shall hear more of this little place before long. And the word sounds queerly, when the syllables are divided.

THOUGH the fact is not remarkable, it is painful to learn, that among the foreign born people of Chicago there is a good deal of "murmuring against" the native born administrators of the Aid and Relief Fund. At present we have no means of getting at the exact extent of the complaints to which we refer, but it appears from the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, that in local discussions of the subject, the question of nationality has been made quite prominent, and that leading men among the Germans and the Irish, in behalf not only of their own people, but of the Scandinavians and other foreigners, allege offensive things concerning the manner in which the aid has been distributed. In so far as the difficulty is set forth in the journal named above, it seems to have originated in the suspicion and dislike with which a certain class of Germans regard what they call the "Puritan" element of American society, feelings with which a portion of the Irish fully sympathize. On this account the Central Committee as at first constituted was objectionable, especially to the Germans. Then, it is alleged, that while most of the Germans are without any ecclesiastical connection, with Americans their church societies are everything, and that the recommendation of a clergyman, or of an Elder, works like a charm upon the Committee. However, there are now Germans on the Committee, and we may hope that matters will be done more satisfactorily. It is only right to say, that in contributing to the relief of the Chicago sufferers, the general public took no account of their religious creed, and, in the distribution of the money, no distinction ought to be made on any such grounds. Indeed, we are not prepared to assume without positive proof, that discrimination, to any important extent, of the kind referred to, has been intentionally applied in the distribution of aid. At the same time, one can easily understand how, in the case of foreigners, many of them not at all, or imperfectly, acquainted with English, and utter strangers to the members of the Committee, much injustice might be done, while involuntary partiality might give to people of a different sort, not more meritorious, more than they were entitled to. It is, however, not improbable that on inquiry it would be found that discontent with the action of the Committee is not confined to the foreign population of Chicago. The work of the Committee is certainly one of great difficulty.

ASIATIC TRADE AND RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.

Before the Pacific Railroad went into operation, while all or nearly all were agreed as to the immense direct advantages which it was destined to bring to the United States, opinion was divided concerning its effect upon the European trade. The Suez canal was a disturbing element in all calculations on the subject, as comparatively few ventured to anticipate that in the Asiatic trade with Europe, we should be enabled to compete with the Red Sea route. But this seems now certain to be fact. The Japanese and Chinese commerce with Europe is already taking the American route with advantages which Australian and East Indian merchants are not likely long to disregard. According to a late California paper, five hundred bales of silk shipped at Yokohama on the 22d of June, were delivered by the Pacific road in Liverpool, in forty-seven days, that is, thirteen days sooner than would have been possible by the Suez canal. From Yokohama and Hong Kong the ship Alaska brought 54,055 chests of tea and 282 bales of silk, besides much other freight. The next steamer, which arrived in San Francisco on the 12th of September, brought 27,444 chests of tea and 708 bales of silk, besides other freight. In a word, the unexpected trade suddenly became so important and assumed such vast dimensions, that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which had asked Congress for a subsidy to enable them to make two voyages a month between the coasts, resolved not to wait for an answer to their request, and at once started the additional vessels made necessary by the condition of the service. The Alaska was therefore dispatched as an extra steamer to Yokohama for tea, and our California authority states that OLIPHANT & Co. of Hong Kong vainly endeavored to engage another steamer to convey an additional cargo of the same article by the same route. The American steamers are said to be engaged sixty days beforehand for freight, and the merchants think of employing sailing vessels, clipper ships, in the transportation.

Such being the vigor and extent of the trade at present, it is easy to anticipate, as our California contemporary remarks, something of its extension and magnitude, when instead of one Pacific Railroad, there shall be three. Already the necessity of a network of railroads to meet the wants of the trade, is anticipated, while preparations are in progress for their construction. The Northern Utah Railroad Company are building a branch road to connect the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific Roads. This road passes from Ogden through Utah and Montana. Between Ogden and Soda Springs the work is begun, and by December first, the road will be finished to Logan, and by the first of April to Soda Springs. From there the road runs direct to Taylor's Bridge, on Snake river. Thence it passes through an extremely fertile region to the watershed between the Madison and Henry Lakes, then follows Madison creek some sixty miles, and at Jefferson cuts the Northern Pacific. This road will not only open up the fertile country through which it passes, but will also bring San Francisco into direct relations with the Northern route of commerce, terminating at Puget Sound. It is not strange that San Francisco already begins to assert for herself the position and dignity of a greater New York on the Pacific.

THE DEMAGOGUE AND HIS HOBBY.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is making speeches in Massachusetts in favor of the Labor Reform candidate for Governor of that State. That he is eloquent and startling no one doubts; that he is wise or teachable may be fairly questioned. He declares open war against the "wage system" and "the profit-making system," which is nothing more than the advocacy of Communism under another name. Capital is to be permitted to earn nothing; it is to be rendered impossible for any man to gain anything by furnishing employment to another; and if this does not mean the dissolution of the entire fabric of our economic civilization, then language has lost its significance. We say nothing here of Mr. PHILLIPS's notorious inconsistency, or that of the class of disorganizers to which he belongs. Men, who, like himself and General BUTLER, charge from two to four hundred dollars for the delivery of a single lecture, (witness the price paid for BUTLER's late Philadelphia fulmination against the Washington Treaty;) may be fairly cautioned against throwing stones until they have got out of their glass houses. But aside from this, the remedy for the wrongs of labor is not to be found in arraying the employed and employed against each other. It is not true that the capitalist and manufacturer are the natural enemies of the laboring classes, or the chief cause of the limited circumstances of the masses. And the facts of the case will justify us in the statement that those laboring men who are loudest and hoarsest in denouncing "monopolies," are almost without exception persons who never paid a penny of direct tax in their lives, and whose vested accounts will be found in places very different from savings banks. It is safe to say that as a class workingmen put more obstacles in their own paths, and treat themselves far more inconsiderately, than the manufacturer and capitalist do. In this country there is no reason why any skilled laborer may not with frugality and sobriety amass a decent competence for the support of his declining days; and wherever such a man is found whose pecuniary resources in middle life are as limited as when he graduated from his apprenticeship, it will almost invariably be discovered that he has either been intemperate, or idle, or extravagant, or given to the habit of roaming about from one place to another instead of settling down to steady and consecutive industry. If, as is urged, the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, the reason is chiefly to be found in the steadfast, ambitious life of the few, and the oscillatory, aimless existence of the many. There may, of course, be cases in which persons struggle bravely against, yet are unable to rise above poverty, but it may safely be set down that seventy-five per cent. of the workingmen of this country might acquire homes of their own, if they went to work the right way about it. WENDELL PHILLIPS is reputed to be worth at least a couple of hundred thousand dollars. Suppose the workingmen whom he harrangues should take it into their heads to be as troubled about his money and the way he got it, as he seems to be about other people's finances. We suspect he would reconsider his views right suddenly. It is painful and humiliating to see a great man who has wrought good service for humanity thus becoming a demagogue in his old age, raking up the embers of suspicion and mistrust, and picking at the cohesive elements which hold the fabric of economic society together. The champion of the negro turned persecutor of the Chinese!

—In this connection we remark that it would tend to shed light on the labor problem, and assist investigators to understand causes, therefore more intelligently seek the cure, if one or more of our leading operatives were to prepare a table showing the probable weekly average of the sums that might be saved, now expended by that class for malt and spirituous liquor, the monetary value to the workmen of the time lost thereby, the costs to the employers, and a general exhibit of the effect of the habit on labor and productive industry so far as it came under their personal observation. The labor movement is every day assuming more important dimensions, and like other questions which have previously arisen, will have to be definitely solved. But we shall not get at the true facts or principles of the case from such men as PHILLIPS.

THE forthcoming report of the Commissioner on Pensions will contain much interesting information in relation to the pension system of the United States. The aggregate annual amount of pensions of widows and dependent relatives upon the roll June 30, 1871, was less than on the 30th of June, 1870. This was owing to the lessening of individual pensions by minors reaching the age of sixteen years. There were 57,623 Revolutionary soldiers pensioned for services, 11,398 soldiers of the Mexican war, 168,791 soldiers of the war of the rebellion pensioned as invalids. It is thought that the annual expenditures for pensions for other than the latter class have nearly reached their maximum, and that during the next ten years they will gradually and materially decrease. The total number of soldiers serving in the various wars in which the nation has been engaged since 1790 is as follows:

Soldiers of the Revolution	275,000
Soldiers of the war of 1812	527,631
Soldiers of the Seminole War of 1817	9,911
Soldiers of the Black Hawk War of 1832	5,031
Soldiers of the Florida War of 1836 to 1842	29,953
Soldiers of the Creek disturbances of 1836	12,483
Soldiers of the southwestern disturbances of 1838	2,803
Soldiers of the Cherokee country disturbances of 1836	3,986
Soldiers of the New York frontier disturbances, and of the Canadian rebellion, 1838	1,138
Soldiers of the Mexican War of 1846	73,260
Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion of 1861	2,688,523

WHAT capital and enterprise stand ready to do for the south when it ceases its scowling and quits sucking the thumbs of its fancied political self importance, is illustrated in the flourishing condition of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond. These works cover eight acres of ground, employ thirteen hundred men, and have to be kept in operation day and night to supply the orders which are pouring in from all parts of the country. In the manufacture of coal freight cars they do the heaviest business in the United States. A few days ago the company received an order for one thousand cars for the Midland and Oswego line of New York; city for for one thousand and Columbia Railroad, in the same State; one hundred and fifty for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; and other smaller orders from twenty-five to one hundred, to the aggregate number of between two and three thousand. A capital of a million dollars is employed in the enterprise. If Alex. Stephens and Bob Toombs could have their way, how long would this prosperity be likely to continue? And we commend the study of it to the *Memphis Avalanche*, as well as to all other malcontents who have but one passion—that of hatred to the Government of the United States.

COULD the wish of outsiders prevail, the contest for United States Senatorship in Iowa would be settled by electing the Hon. J. F. Wilson. The contest is principally between Harlan and Allison, who appear to be about neck-and-neck in the race. A considerable number of Republican members of the Legislature decline for the present to commit themselves. Meanwhile Mr. Wilson is backed by a body of earnest supporters, and it is possible, at least, that the quietest will win in his election.

The Gypsies.

A letter from Stuttgart, in a local German contemporary, makes the surprising statement that the Gypsy Parliament is expected to assemble soon near Canstatt. The announcement is seriously made, and no joke is intended. It seems that the Parliament in question meets only once in seven years, and consists of delegates from all the various countries of Europe in which Gypsies wander or reside. Nor is the "Great King of the Gypsies" a mere fiction. His name is Joseph Reinhard, now ninety-eight years old, and he lives in Muhlangen, near Gmuend. An interesting thing to know is the fact that he has been the husband of seven wives and is the father of forty-five children. In the United States we know little by actual experience concerning the strange wandering race, so familiar in Europe, the character and doings of whose members have furnished such entertaining materials to some of the great novelists of England, Spain, France, Germany and Russia. Only from time to time, and at long intervals, a band of the vagabonds makes an appearance among us, and surprises observers as much by what it does not as by what it does. Familiar through books and tradition with the performances of the class when camping near villages and farm yards in Europe, Americans are sometimes puzzled to know, or even disagreeably disappointed to discover, that their Gypsies seem to be a reformed and highly moral people. Neither stealing chickens, nor poisoning pigs, nor seeking to doctor horses, previously made ill merely to be cured, they might readily get credit if they asked it for the pretense by which their ancestors, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, used to impose on the credulity of simple people, namely, that they were Christian pilgrims who, in penance for their sins, had been ordered to wander seven years without once sleeping in a bed. We do not, however, mean to say that all American gypsies are so exceedingly virtuous. The fact is that this country is a most unfavorable field for their favorite occupations and mode of life. In bands or companies they get on comfortably and feel at home only in those countries where the mass of the people are still illiterate and controlled by old fashioned superstitions. Thus they formerly swarmed in Germany, where there are now comparatively few of them. In consequence of the progress of education within the last fifty years, the country has become unsuited to them. In Spain, on the other hand, their number was lately estimated at forty thousand; England was believed to have somewhere about eighteen thousand while the Austrian empire was believed to have as many as ninety-seven thousand of them, chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania. In Moldavia and Wallachia where the mass of the population are still more ignorant than in the former countries, the Gypsy element is said to be as numerous as in Turkey, that is, to count about two hundred thousand souls.

In the letter referred to above, it is stated that of the twenty-eight gypsies in the Wurtemberg army during the late Franco-German war, not one was wounded, a fact which may or may not be confirmatory of the prevalent notion of the cowardice of the race. But the common impression concerning their timidity can hardly be a mistake. They show it even in their crimes, seldom committing an offense which puts life in peril, and the ascription of the opposite virtue to his Bohemians, is only one of the mistakes into which Sir Walter Scott fell when attempting to portray the character. In reference to the religion of the gypsies a great deal of discussion would have been saved by remembering the Hindoo saying about the religion of the tribe of which our Western gypsies are probably an offshoot or branch—"there are seventy-two religions and a half in the world, the half being the religion of the jhats (or gypsies.")

National Colored Convention.

The financial and commercial excitements of the week have diverted public attention for the time from what would otherwise be considered a subject of considerable importance—the National Colored Convention now in session in Columbia, South Carolina. We observe that delegates from all the Southern States are in attendance, and that the deliberations of the Convention embrace a great variety of subjects of practical interest and value to the welfare of the emancipated race. What the precise object of the Convention is the dispatches do not reveal. It seems, however, to have been called for the purpose of a general consultation of representative colored men on the condition of the enfranchised people of the Southern States. We are glad to notice that committees have been appointed to prepare reports on Education and Labor, since these are the two oars on which the colored people of the South must rely for the propulsion of their boat, if it makes any progress at all. But we do not exactly see the necessity of committees or reports on political and civil rights, and on a number of other questions of a similar character which, we observe, the Convention has under consideration. Under any circumstances attempts to give this Convention a political bearing would seem to be unwise, but more particularly in the present excited condition of society in South Carolina, and the Southern States generally. It is not to be disguised that the welfare of the colored people of the South has been constderably retarded and impaired by the apparently unconquerable thirst of not a few of their number for dabbling in the pools of partisan politics. That they have seriously suffered at the hands of violent and lawless white men is not to be doubted, but neither is it to be questioned that much harm has come to them from members of their own ethnological and political households. If they are wise, they will in future steer as clear as possible of both parties, so far as binding themselves to the support of either is concerned, and devote to their material and intellectual advancement the energies and activities which have heretofore been too liberally bestowed on party politics. The school house, the primer, the plough, the hoe, the axe—these are the true tools and implements for their using. Let them exert their own intelligence and industry, and vote for honest and upright men, and incompetency and corruption on the one hand, and malignant hatred and cruelty on the other, will begin to hide their diminished heads. It is, when with being made the tools of adroit and rapacious miscreants, and the victims of masked and murderous scoundrels, they have been in a very sorry plight. But the Government is attending to the latter. Let them at once break with the former. They will be secured in the exercise of their rights, civil and political. Their concern is with duties.

The Coal Question at Cincinnati.

At a meeting of the Council of Cincinnati, on Friday last, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to confer with the railroad companies in relation to the transportation of coal to the city, and also to proceed to the mines and ascertain what coal can be bought for. Another resolution was adopted granting permission to the railroad companies to lay a switch-track on the Public Landing, to be used only for unloading cars filled with coal, and to be taken up by the companies at the end of one hundred and twenty days. It is stated that the railroads will be able in the course of a few days to supply at least 75,000 bushels every twenty-four hours.

THE ST LOUIS *Democrat* claims that the next Republican National Convention should be held in that city. The Republican State Committee formally supports the claim in a series of resolutions.

Bismarck as a Financier.

[From a Berlin Letter to the *Financial.*]

The German Government is evidently determined to have the indemnity as quickly as France can hand it over, and it seems to be more than ever averse to taking anything which might be repudiated at a future time. It was thought last week that Germany would take as cash French treasury bonds indorsed by foreign capitalists; but it now appears that Germany rejects that proposal, as in the event of any disturbances in France, and of any financial difficulties, the foreign capitalists might fail to fulfill, and come to the aid of France. Under these circumstances, it may be implied that those firms whose capital had been asked for by the French Government were only willing to come forward conditionally, not only for the benefit they derived themselves entitled "—but conditionally in the sense that their indorsement went for nothing unless the French Government provided certain sums of money during the currency of the bills. It can be scarcely thought likely that the leading capitalists of Europe were to become responsible to Germany for France for such vast sums without a clear understanding with the French government, and for that reason certain conditions must have been agreed to, which might have implied the obligation in the event of the French treasury failing to yield the support stipulated. Prince Bismarck for this or some other reason, however, has declined to take these treasury bonds, and now requires bills on the principal financial and mercantile houses of Europe—France, of course, excepted—with the stipulation that he will not attempt to get them discounted. This operation will not be so favorable to France, as the number of bills handed over will be much smaller, and as their chief object is to hasten the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, a great advantage will be lost. There is, however, very little doubt that the financial houses consulted will be as shrewd as Prince Bismarck, whose object is to settle the question of the indemnity with France, and leave any one else to finally adjust it that like. There is certainly an inclination that the whole operation will be a tedious one.

A Family Remarkable for Twins.

Near Jamestown, Russell county, Kentucky, there lives one of the most remarkable of families. Mr. James Jeffries, lately attending the United States Court in Louisville, as a juror, tells the story. He says that he was married before he was seventeen years old, his wife being only five days younger than himself. They lived together seven years without children, when his wife gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. In the fifteen years which followed nineteen children were born to the happy couple, each of the first three births being twins and each subsequent birth alternating between twins and single births until fifteen years were accomplished and nineteen children composed the family. Seven pairs of twins being born during the time. Mr. Jeffries is only forty-five years old and the still youthful in appearance and wife stout. His wife never had better health in all her life than at present, although she will be two hundred pounds. Her greatest weight at any time was 116 pounds. The last of the list of children weighs 165 pounds, the girl 125 pounds. All the boys who are grown have made large men; the girls are of good size and all the children healthy. Only five out of the nineteen have died. Mr. Jeffries has two brothers, all of whom are large men, while of the families of these eleven brothers there are thirty-seven pairs of twins, making seventy-four twin children; to say nothing of the host of single births. Five of Mr. Jeffries's children are married, and, added to all those singular facts, not withstanding the absence of silvery locks on his head, he is the grandfather of five children.

Confederate Bondholders.

[From the *Nation.*]

The prevalent opinion in the United States concerning the British holders of Confederate bonds is that their claim is utterly without foundation; that an argument even in its support cannot be framed; and that they themselves cannot with a good face present their demand to our Government for settlement. Certain of the newspapers have found in the provision of the Treaty of Washington upon which the Confederate creditors, because the British Government would never violate international good manners by appealing, after a claim so preposterous and so irritating to our sensibilities. It is, however, likely that the Confederate bondholders will assert their alleged rights; and there is danger that the British Government will make itself the vehicle of their reclamations; and if so, the arbitrators will be obliged to consider and pass on their demand. In fact, absolutely and unconditionally groundless, Lord Cairns's opinion in England is much as Chief Justice O'Conor's would be in New York; what Charles O'Conor's would be in New York; what Charles O'Conor's would be in New York; what Charles

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

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BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

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Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1881. First Mortgage on Trade Yards and Railroad Connection.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, October 23, 1871.

The local money market is much the same as it closed at on Saturday. A very close feeling prevails with the loan houses and private lenders, and rates for money are stiffening. There is room yet in many of the banks for the safe employment of short dates of strong customers, but the general condition of the market is adverse to borrowers.

—Very few of our local stocks are on the market for sale. The late advance in the good dividend class is well maintained. Railroad bonds are scarcely so firm, and transactions in them are light. Columbia oil stock is offered at 20 since the dividend.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅛	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅜	113⅝	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅝	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅞	113	113
10-40s	109½	109⅝	109¾
Gold	112⅛	112⅜	112⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	116⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅜
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅞
Union Pacific Railroad	87
Central Pacific Railroad	100
Currency Pacifics	111⅜

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* remarks that the week closes on strong markets at the Stock Exchange, with a decidedly reactionary tone to the downward speculation which ruled earlier in the week. As far as stocks are concerned, the reaction is explained by the fact that two or three leading speculators who have been bears since before the Chicago fire have become bulls for a short turn, having previously covered their speculative sales, their ultimate object being to "shake out" some business at better figures. The bank statement assisted in the reaction, and if it proves accepted as a correct guide of the true condition of the banks, ought to have done so. The facts, however, to admit of an interpretation of it, as far as the legal tender average is concerned. The statement for the week ending October 14th, it is conceded, was made on falling averages. The correction in this item in quality for legal tenders, for the first four days of the bank week were not less than $4,000,000. On Thursday the money paid into the Treasury, footing about $2,000,000, was put on the market and counted for two days in the averages. On Friday one of the bears who turned bull on Thursday restored a large amount of legal tenders to the market, estimated at two to three millions, counted in the bank averages only one day. So that it will be seen, conceding the above explanation was correct as to falling averages, that it is impossible to figure out as small a loss in legal tenders as the statement shows. The fact is the system of making up statements on averages is all wrong, as the statements are no guides to the true condition of the banks. We print below an analysis of the statement, and give it for what it is worth. There is a better outlook, however, to the financial situation. The banks for the moment are gaining in reserve, and should, considerably next week, both on account of return money from the West and on account of the coin paid into the Treasury on account of November interest, to be again next Wednesday. The regular November interest payable amounts to about $2,800,000. Of this amount over $1,000,000 has been paid out in one week, to the banks, in checks payable next Wednesday. These checks have been counted as a part of the specie of the banks this week, although the gold will remain in the Treasury vaults until next Wednesday, which shows again that in the bank statements "things" are not what they seem.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 23, 1871.	10:30 M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.	88	89	89	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
Do. Scrip	88	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Erie	28⅛	28⅜	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Reading	97⅛	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Harlem	124	124	124	124	124	124
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore	96⅞	96	96	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Illinois Cen.						
Clev. & Pitts.	117⅝	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
C. & I. S. W.	46	46	46	46	46	46
Do. pref.	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
Rock Island	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
St. Paul	56⅝	57	57	57	57	56⅞
Do. pref.	77	77	77	77	77	
Tol. & Wabash	57⅞	57⅞	57	57	58	58⅛
Ft. Wayne						
Fort Wayne	97	97	97⅛	97⅛	96	
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	30	30
Chic. & Alton		115		115		
Do. pref.						
P. H. & Ft. W.		101		101		
N. J. Central		102		102		
Canton		72	69½	69½		
W. U. Tel.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69⅝
Quicksilver	47	47	47	47	47	46⅞
Pacific Mail						
Adams Ex.		57		57	57½	
American Ex.		57		57		
U. S. Ex.		46		46		
Gold	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active Stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	60
Philadelphia and Erie	24½
Lehigh Navigation	57
Catawissa preferred	44
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	54½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells for cash on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—Early this morning and at intervals throughout the day rain fell in considerable quantities, which weather-wise prophets assure us is the sure precursor of "more of the same sort," which will eventually swell the rivers to an old-fashioned coalboat flood. Should such a result occur speedily it would not only be of vast and lasting benefit to our water-bound coal dealers, whose heavily laden barges line the shores of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers for miles and miles, but would afford needed relief to the poor and needy in the Western and Northern cities. What is more to be desired than a coal famine on the near approach of winter? Nothing except its opposite, a desolating conflagration. At this writing the clouds are lowering, and all the indications point to a heavy fall of rain. So mote it be.

With regard to the general tone and characteristics of the markets, we have little new to give the reader. The same old story of dullness and quiet but little changed from those of last week. Wheat is weaker and lower, whilst corn and oats are stronger and higher. All other leading articles remain unchanged. There was little business transacted at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning, only one sale, by car load, of wheat being reported at $4.40. We learn that the difficulty in the shipment of grain to this city by rail has been overcome, and that in the future no such drawbacks as have intervened during the past week or two will again occur. This will be good news to grain dealers, and we trust it will prove to be correct. Trade opens up brisk this week, and the volume of business which will be transacted will rival that of last week. Judging from the unprecedently heavy arrivals of apples now, this would be a good time to lay up a winter's stock or make apple butter. A word to the wise, &c. We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has presented nothing new or important. The rates were substantially the same as were demanded at the date of our last general review. Buyers were very shy and disposed to hold aloof, but for what purpose is more than we can understand. On the other hand, crude holders refuse to make the least concession in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The following may be termed the nominal prices for the various deliveries: Spot 12¼c; S. O. all year 12c; B. S. all year, 12¾c ₱ gallon.

PARKERS.—Spot 5¼ @ 5¾; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City, $5 00@5 02½ ₱ bbl. We did not learn of any sales.

REFINED.

The market was both onil and inactive, with more sellers than buyers; in fact the latter party did not put in an appearance. The following are the nominal rates for Philadelphia and New York delivery: Spot 24½c; October 24½@24¾c; November 24¼c; December 24¾c ₱ gallon.

For latest on dispatches see fourth page.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 23.—The *Herald* says: The market on Saturday was quite generally dull, buyers have little confidence in present prices, and are holding under, while sellers only sell when obliged to, and then merely make concessions. We quote the following:

SALES:

1,000 bbls Church run, spot	$4 70
500 bbls P. C. Co., spot	4 60
500 bbls do do, spot	4 60
2,000 bbls upper creek, R. O., Dec	4 62½
1,000 bbls Sugar Creek, spot	4 85
500 bbls do do, 47 do	4 82½
500 bbls do do do, spot	4 85
500 bbls do do, regardless	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 95
1,000 bbls do do, 47 gravity	5 02½

NEW YORK, October 23.—Market very dull and declining. Refined, 25c@25½c, without business; cases 28½@29c for regular shipping order; crude in bulk irregular, 14c@14½c; crude in cases, 20c. Philadelphia is rather depressed, refined for October 24@ 24½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—Several sales of spot at $4 92; sellers now holding for $4 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 23.—Market about unsettled here to-day; no sales.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 23.—Market quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Crude 14c; refined, October, 23½c bid, 24½c asked; November 24c asked; market quiet and nothing doing.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Market dull, inactive and weak; reported sales of 42,000 bbls October at 25½; 7,000 bbls October at 25¼c; November is held at 24c; crude market: Demand light; holders are quite firm, asking 13½c for spot.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Rodwell	Crystal Oil Works	148
J V Patton	Keystone Oil Works	74
Bates & Goldsboro	Standard Oil Works	74
Bates & Goldsboro	Standard Oil Works	74
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	148
Murray & H	Standard Oil Works	80
J N Duncan	Model Oil Works	164
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	156
Bates & Goldsboro	Standard Oil Works	74
Jos. Rushnell	National Oil Works	468
P Hutchinson	Model Oil Works	164
H. McKelvy	Crystal Oil Works	160
Wm. Stewart	Sterling Oil Works	414
Bates & Goldsboro	Holden & Siddall	160
Treat & Porterfield	Model Oil Works	8
Total		2,137

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls
Crystal Oil Works	78 Keystone Oil Works	72
Standard Oil Works	324 Vesta Oil Works	1274
Sunbeam Oil Works	80 Hollenberry Oil Work	320
National Oil Works	468 Eagle Oil Works	426
Sterling Oil Works	466 Model Oil Works	80
Holden & Siddall	160	
Total		4,149

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 21, 1871.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 622 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,158 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros. 704 obls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Wenstrom, 200 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P Wenstrom, 164 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Co. 260 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Jewett, Logan & Co., 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

W. McAloy & Co, 350 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 104 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Westervelt, Meyers & Co., 43 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Westervelt, Meyers & Co., 55 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Brunn & Wagner, 208 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Brunn & Wagner, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co, 266 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Refining Co, 262 bbls refined, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 49 bbls lubric oil to Wood, Morrell & Co, Johnstown.

Standard Oil Co, 469 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W Weddle, 160 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J M Reiter, 267 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co, 106 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 158 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....6,587

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 160 barrels to A Davis & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co, 219 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Oil Refining Co., 278 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....597

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 23, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 17 cars, or about 300 head. In addition to these there were large droves driven in from the surrounding counties, and some from Ohio, making in all from 900 to 1,000 head on sale this morning. This number was but little short of last week's offerings and in quality about the same. The market, as anticipated by dealers, opened up slow, and continued so until the close. Cattle have been arriving so plentifully on this market that butchers, between the inducements of cheap cattle and the desire to help drovers out when stuck with some on hands, have, for some time past, had a supply ahead, and when this is the case, although they are still willing to purchase, they want to buy at low figures. Well knowing that the supply to day exceeded the demand, the butchers were very bearish and slow about buying. The market continued to drag slowly until the close, about one o'clock, at which time probably one-third of the offerings was still unsold, and could be had at lower, or even those unsold to the feed yards, and to-morrow will send them to East Liberty for sale. The prices realized for cattle some of the drovers assert to be the lowest for ten years, and we are of the opinion that the bottom has not yet been reached and will not until the first cattle sell for about $4 00 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Whether such will be the case or not we do know, and merely give the above as the opinion of some of the best drovers of Allegheny. The following were the rates ruling for the different grades: Extra, $4 00 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. gross, $3 50 to $3 75 stockers, $3 00 to $3 25; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 25 to $3 75; fair to good fat cows, $2 75; cows and heifers dull from $2 50 to $3 50; stockers, $2 87 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals at the Union Yards for the week ending October 23d, as reported by Mr. S. S. Schooley, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Bine & Dyer, from Etna Green, Indiana	1
F. Brown, (consignee) from Ashland, Ohio	1
A. Wilson, from Selma, Indiana	1
Scott & Kemper, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
J. Stewart, from Indianapolis	1
Willis Wood, from Indianapolis, Indiana	2
S. B. Wood, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
J. C. Farrail, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
W. C. Mulholland, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
T. Bunn, from Louisville, Ohio	1
S. Coffman, from Loudonville, Ohio	1
F. F. Loeman, from Canton, Ohio	1
C. M. Hems from Canton, Ohio	1
W. Bertsel, from Canton, Ohio	1
J. Lawrence, Gallifiec, Pa	1
Total	17

Hogs.

P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio | 1
W. Mulholland, from Mansfield, Ohio | 1

Sheep.

M. Varner sold 200 head Indiana cattle at prices from $2 50 to 4 50; 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 00 to 4 50; 1 bull at $2 50 ₱ hundred lbs.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 19 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 00 to 4 50 ₱ hundred lbs; 7 head left over.

J. Schoenberg sold 40 head Ohio cattle on commission at prices from $3 50 to 5 00 ₱ hundred lbs.

Carr & McAllister sold 60 head Indiana and Greene county, Pa., cattle at prices ranging from $3 75 to 6 00 ₱ hundred lbs.

James Hand sold 22 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 00 to 5 00.

Jacob Lobenstan sold 28 head Washington county cattle at figures from $3 50 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $4 50.

S. Lowenstein sold 31 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 75 to $4 37½.

Marks & Bro sold 77 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs; also 24 head ohio fair cattle at from $5 00 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Bradley, Harris & Co., sold 50 head Indiana and Ohio cattle at prices from 3c to 5½c.

Willis Wood wholesaled 2 loads good Indiana cattle to L. Shamberg at $4 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold about 25 head fair cattle at figures ranging from $4 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs. One drove left over would not sell at prices offered.

S. Trauerman sold 54 head Washington county cattle at figures ranging from $4 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

Neely & McMillan sold 50 head common to fair Greenly cattle at prices from $4 25 to $4 50.

W. Davis wholesaled 20 head medium Greene county cattle at $5 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 50 head common to medium cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 50. Two cars Ohio cattle left over would not sell at prices offered.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale was between 1,200 and 1,400 head, and in quality was a mixture of all grades from common to prime. The market opened up slow and continued so for some time, until the drovers getting weak dropped prices and offered to sell by the head. In addition to these there were large droves driven in from the surrounding counties, and some from Ohio, making in all from 900 to 1,000 head on sale this morning. This number was but little short of last week's offerings and in quality about the same. The market, as anticipated by dealers, opened up slow, and continued so until the close. Cattle have been arriving so plentifully on this market that butchers, between the inducements of cheap cattle and the desire to help drovers out when stuck with some on hands, have, for some time past, had a supply ahead, and when this is the case, although they are still willing to purchase, they want to buy at low figures. Well knowing that the supply to day exceeded the demand, the butchers were very bearish and slow about buying. The market continued to drag slowly until the close, about one o'clock, at which time probably one-third of the offerings was still unsold, and could be had at lower, or even those unsold to the feed yards, and to-morrow will send them to East Liberty for sale. The prices realized for cattle some of the drovers assert to be the lowest for ten years, and we are of the opinion that the bottom has not yet been reached and will not until the first cattle sell for about $4 00 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Whether such will be the case or not we do know, and merely give the above as the opinion of some of the best drovers of Allegheny. The following were the rates ruling for the different grades: Extra, $3 00 to $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs gross, $2 50 to $2 75 steers, $2 00 to $2 25; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 25 to $3 75; fair to good fat cows, $2 75; cows and heifers dull from $2 50 to $3 50; stockers, $2 87 to $3 50.

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A. Wilson, from Selma, Indiana	1
Scott & Kemper, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
J. Stewart, from Indianapolis	1
Willis Wood, from Indianapolis, Indiana	2
S. B. Wood, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
J. C. Farrail, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
W. C. Mulholland, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
T. Bunn, from Louisville, Ohio	1
S. Coffman, from Loudonville, Ohio	1
C. F. Loeman, from Canton, Ohio	1
C. M. Hems from Canton, Ohio	1
W. Bertsel, from Canton, Ohio	1
J. Lawrence, Gallifiec, Pa	1
Total	17

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Willis Wood wholesaled 2 loads good Indiana cattle to L. Shamberg at $4 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

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Neely & McMillan sold 50 head common to fair Greenly cattle at prices from $4 25 to $4 50.

W. Davis wholesaled 20 head medium Greene county cattle at $5 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 50 head common to medium cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 50. Two cars Ohio cattle left over would not sell at prices offered.

Sheep.

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ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals at the Union Yards for the week ending October 23d, as reported by Mr. S. S. Schooley, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Bine & Dyer, from Etna Green, Indiana	1
F. Brown, (consignee) from Ashland, Ohio	1
A. Wilson, from Selma, Indiana	1
Scott & Kemper, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
J. Stewart, from Indianapolis	1
Willis Wood, from Indianapolis, Indiana	2
S. B. Wood, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
J. C. Farrail, from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
W. C. Mulholland, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
T. Bunn, from Louisville, Ohio	1
S. Coffman, from Loudonville, Ohio	1
C. F. Loeman, from Canton, Ohio	1
C. M. Hems from Canton, Ohio	1
W. Bertsel, from Canton, Ohio	1
J. Lawrence, Gallifiec, Pa	1
Total	17

Hogs.

P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio | 1
W. Mulholland, from Mansfield, Ohio | 1

Cattle Sales.

M. Varner sold 200 head Indiana cattle at prices from $2 50 to 4 50; 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 00 to 4 50; 1 bull at $2 50 ₱ hundred lbs.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 19 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 00 to 4 50 ₱ hundred lbs; 7 head left over.

J. Schoenberg sold 40 head Ohio cattle on commission at prices from $3 50 to 5 00 ₱ hundred lbs.

Carr & McAllister sold 60 head Indiana and Greene county, Pa., cattle at prices ranging from $3 75 to 6 00 ₱ hundred lbs.

James Hand sold 22 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 00 to 5 00.

Jacob Lobenstan sold 28 head Washington county cattle at figures from $3 50 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $4 50.

S. Lowenstein sold 31 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 75 to $4 37½.

Marks & Bro sold 77 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs; also 24 head ohio fair cattle at from $5 00 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Bradley, Harris & Co., sold 50 head Indiana and Ohio cattle at prices from 3c to 5½c.

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THE VERY LATEST.

CHICAGO.

The City Supplied with Water—Losses of the Methodist Church—Ingust in the Governor Homicide—Value of School Buildings Destroyed.

THE CURRENT INSTRUMENT SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

CHICAGO, October 23.—The entire northern portion of the city is now supplied with water from the water works. It is only shut off from the burnt district, where it is not needed.

LOSSES OF METHODIST CHURCHES.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Red River Conference to ascertain the losses of the Methodist Churches by the fire, report as follows: Loss to the Garrett Biblical Institute, on buildings owned in the city, $50,000; Methodist Church stock, $100,000; on Grace Church, $100,000; on the Scandinavian and two German churches, $15,000. The amount of insurance that can be recovered is about $50,000.

THE GROSVENOR HOMICIDE.

The inquest on the Grosvenor homicide has not yet been closed. The excitement which was marked the day after the occurrence, has measurably subsided. Col. Sherman, who was young Treat's commander, publishes a communication in the *Times*, in which he defends his action in establishing a military patrol in the city by the authority of the Mayor. He asserts that although young Treat, as a novice anxious to do his duty, might have exceeded that duty, yet in heart he is innocent of intentional wrong. Col. Sherman defends Lieut. Gen. Sheridan from the assaults of the *Times* and insists that he had no more to do, directly or remotely, with the homicide than any other citizen.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The total destruction of school buildings and school apparatus by the recent fire is valued at $289,000. Eight school houses were burned.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—The Chicago Relief Commission remitted $15,000 to Milwaukee to-day for the Wisconsin sufferers, and have over $100,000 on hand. The Ladies' Committee shipped over a dozen car loads of garments.

BOSTON, MASS., October 23.—At a meeting of the Methodist preachers to-day a resolution was adopted pledging co-operation in raising twenty thousand dollars as New England's share of the two hundred thousand to be raised for Chicago by the Methodists of the country.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, October 22.—North American Insurance Company intend to form a new company under the old title, and continue business as heretofore.

CHICAGO, October 22.—There are indications today that the Chicago insurance companies will do much better than has been generally expected. The Republic, which at first resolved to pay twenty-five per cent, and disputed, it is said, will reconsider that action and pay in full. It will pay twenty-five per cent, without waiting for adjustment, and after adjustment pay in full. It is hoped that several other companies will do equally well. It is also asserted that the Lumberman's will pay in full.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—The Board of Directors of the Ætna Insurance Company received the report of the adjuster from Chicago to-day, and the losses being above the amount of the reserve, it was unanimously resolved to pay all the proper losses in Chicago and receive from the stockholders a subscription of five hundred per cent. to make good the technical impairment of capital and continue business. Thirteen stockholders present subscribed a pro rata amount before the meeting adjourned.

CLEVELAND, October 23.—The report that the Allemania Insurance Company of this city has suspended is incorrect.

LOCAL CHICAGO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Chicago *Times* speaks in particularly severe terms of local insurance companies. There are fifteen in the city, it says, that have given out that they will not pay their losses, notwithstanding the fact that the stockholders are men of large wealth, "and this individual wealth or a considerable part of it, constitutes a property which they have put out of their hands as a corporation into their hands as individuals, and so hold it in order to avoid payment of their just debts." The *Times*, in illustration of the "swindle," mentions one company, organized six or ten years ago, that has earned, over and above all precious losses, a profit of over a million and a half of dollars, and this on an original investment of $50,000. The owners have put $50,000 out of their corporate hands into their private pockets, with no manifest intention "to put it back again in order to pay, to the extent of their means as share owners, their honest debts." Another of these fortunate company in the conflagration amount, it is said, to $2,000,000.

CHICAGO INSURANCE LOSSES.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday says: "We are assured that the losses of the companies have been very largely exaggerated, and therefore it is proper to correct any false impressions that may have been created. Presidents of several city companies, who have called upon us today, positively assert that their losses are not one-half the amounts stated, and that, besides, there will be a large proportion of salvage in Chicago. For the present, however, official statements of liabilities cannot be made, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information. In a few days, these statements, we are assured, will be published in full."

Donations to Mayor Brush Yesterday.

Lloyd & Black, $500; Employees of Lloyd & Black, $272 19; Employees of Brown & Co., $138 50; Everson, Preston & Co., $100; Pittsburgh Bolt Co., $500; Employees of Pittsburgh Bolt Co., $39 44; Grant, Bennett & Co., an additional $500 00; James K. Porter, an additional $50 00; John Roney and employees, $126; Dead Mute Sabbath School, $5 12; Dead Mute Day School, $5; U. P. Sabbath School of Braddock's Fields, $74 60; Citizens of Birmingham and vicinity, per Wm. Bell, $165 80; Cash, $5; C. C. Hussey $100; Pittsburgh Museum, receipts for Tuesday, $45; St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, by Dr. Fredericks, $17 50; C. Porter, additional collections, $123 50; Citizens, per Wm. Bell, $165 80; Cash, $5; C. C. Hussey $100 25; Pupils of First Ward School, $18. The above donations were for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Contribution From the Duquesne Public Schools.

Mayor Brush yesterday received the following note:

FIRST WARD SCHOOL, PITTSBURGH, October 23.

To His Honor, Mayor Brush:

SIR—On the part of the children of the First Ward School Pittsburgh, I have the pleasure of placing in your care the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars; also a box of clothing, being the contribution of the pupils of the school to the relief of the sufferers by fire in the west. They, the pupils, wish me to say to you that they leave it entirely with you how to apportion this offering, wishing only that it may be for where there distress and necessities are so great. Respectfully,

GEORGE N. MONRO, Principal.

GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Swamps and Forests Burning in Several Counties—The Sun Obscured by the Smoke—Reports of Fires Coming in from All Directions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—Extensive fires prevail in the swamps and woods of Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wayne and Seneca counties. The wind has been blowing a perfect gale since yesterday morning, and much anxiety is felt throughout the burning district. The smoke obscures the sun to such an extent that lights have to be used in buildings during this city. Reports are constantly coming in of fires in all directions.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 23.—About three acres of forest, known as Chestnut Ridge, near this city, were burned yesterday. The flames were subdued by the united labors of the people of the neighborhood. The Montezuma marshes have been burning for several days. These marshes are two miles wide and about twelve miles in length.

TROY, N. Y., October 23.—The woods near the Shaker settlement, about six miles from here, are on fire, and it is feared some considerable damage will be done.

RONDOUT, N. Y., October 23.—A large fire is raging in the Shawangunk mountains, near Port Hixon. Several hundred acres already have been burned over. A large fire is raging in the woods at Flatbush, near Rondout.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—This city is enveloped in smoke. Reports are constantly arriving of fires raging in the woods throughout the county. Two farm houses and other buildings near Walworth, Wayne county, are reported burned. Several houses, barns and hay stacks, with large woods opposite Seneca Point, Canandaigua Lake, were burned to-day. It is also reported that several men were burned to death. A rumor comes from Albion that the Prussian settlement at North Albion, Orleans county, was burned to-day. The wind has subsided this evening. The country is very dry, and there are no hopes of the fires being extinguished until heavy rains occur.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1871.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

By an accident at the East river bridge tower this afternoon, John French and James McGerrity were killed, and Thomas Dunne, Cornelius Lynch, Wm. Hays and Henry Dougherty received severe injuries.

THE YACHT CONTEST DECIDED.

The contest between Mr. Ashbury's yacht, the Livonia, and the representative yacht of the New York Club for the American cup, sailed to-day in a brilliant victory for the Sappho, which sailed again against the English yacht. At 11:21 A. M. the signal was given to start, the race being over the regatta course of the New York Yacht Club. The Livonia got easily away, and was fully a mile ahead when the Sappho gradually gained on the English yacht, and passed the southwest spit buoy at 12:15.42 P. M., one minute and forty-six seconds ahead. The Sappho rounded the first stake boat at 1:32.59, and the Livonia at 1:43.22. Both boats tacked several times from the light ship to the south-west spit buoy. On the return the Sappho was still gaining. A freshening breeze sprung up, very favorable to the Sappho, and she fast sailed away from her competitor. She rounded the flag boat, winning the stake, at 3:59.5, and the Livonia did not get up till 4:36.41. Actual time of race: Sappho 4h. 38m. 5 8-; Livonia 5 h. 4 m. 41 s. Corrected time, Sappho 4 h. 46 m. 17 s; Livonia, 5 h. 11 m. 44 s, the Sappho winning by 26 m. 26 s. Actual time, 25 m. 27 s., corrected time. This is the end of the contest for the cup, the New York Yacht Club representative boats, the Sappho, having now won four races out of five. The best four out of seven was the agreement. It is said Commodore Ashbury will sail over the course to-morrow and claim the race if there is no competitor. He also protests that the Columbia did not turn the stake boat rightly in the second race, and will only consent to that the boats have won three races. The sailing regulations say only: "To turn the stake boats, and stipulating on what side. It is reported to-night that Bennett has accepted Ashbury's challenge to sail the Dauntless against the Livonia, and the race will come off to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Senatorial Convention this evening made the following nominations: Fourth district, Matthew Stewart; Fifth, Wm. M. Evarts; Sixth, Dr. August Weissman; Eighth, Wm. Hall, Jr.

The Regular Democracy to-night nominated Judge Ledwith for the Supreme Court. It is settled almost beyond peradventure that Tammany Hall will indorse his nomination to-morrow evening.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1871.

SYSTEM OF PROMOTION.

The Civil Service Commission met to-day and were engaged in considering systems of promotions. Ex-Senator Cattell took his place to-day as one of the Commissioners.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Postoffice Department is in receipt of information that the Government of Ecuador has signed a postal convention for an international mail *via* the Isthmus of Darien. By the terms of the convention the exchange of rattications shall take place at Washington in six months, or as much sooner as practicable.

The First and Second Assistant Postmasters General are to-day opening bids for carrying the mails in the Southwestern States, over routes for which the accepted bidders under the advertisement last spring failed to execute the contract. The bids now received under supplemental invitation for proposals are very numerous, and in each case accompanied with a certified check for five per cent of the amount of contract for one year, forfeitable upon failure to furnish sufficient security in case of being awarded it.

POLICE CONVENTION.

Session of the National Police Convention at St. Louis—The Social Evil Question Discussed—The Establishment of National Industrial Schools Recommended, &c.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—The following reports were discussed in Committee of the Whole, adopted and subsequently reported back to the convention and passed unanimously: Report on industrial schools for abandoned and destitute youth, the principal practical feature of which is that Congress establish national industrial schools, giving public bonds therefor, each school to be located on land given it, the land to be inalienable, and each State by its Legislature to be actuary of the grant; a uniformity of the general rule for the domestic police of each institution, priority of claim for admission to be always allowed to destitute children; the term of instruction and pupilage to be for males until the age of twenty-one, and for females until eighteen, except when shortened by authority, and the payment to the inmate when the term is completed of the money made by him or her during apprenticeship, after deducting all the expenses incurred.

The report of the Detective Committee, which recommends the Legislatures of the various States to adopt a uniform code of criminal law, giving full power to the officers of one county to pursue and arrest criminals in any county in the State. They also advise detectives throughout the country to cooperate for the purpose of detecting crime, that when felony is committed in one city, immediate notification be made to the chief of police of other cities, and that the whereabouts of all criminals and professional thieves be communicated to all the detectives.

The social evil question elicited a long discussion, and a report was finally adopted which declares that the social evil problem, to be solved practically, must be removed from the exclusive domain of the moralist: that if it cannot be eradicated, its evils can be mitigated by police surveillance, and the victim herself can be redeemed from the remorse that leads to suicide by a reconciliation with society or repentance in many instances ignoring the deadly policy which takes no other notice of humanity but that of inflicting the penalty of a penalty that knows no forgiveness; that the legal treatment of the evil in St. Louis has worked beneficially, and it is recommended to the serious consideration of the authorities and people of the United States as a mode which has in its practical operations proved salutary in its effects upon society, and has served to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate class without prejudice to the morals of the community.

The Committee on Telegraphy reported in favor of a cipher for the transmission of police dispatches. Adopted.

The Committee on Awards recommended the appointment of a committee of seven to report to the next National Convention. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted providing for the organization of a National Police Association, the members to be composed of the heads of police departments and chiefs of police of the cities of the United States, the object of which shall be the combination of police strength for the prevention and arrest of crime. It also provides for an executive committee of thirteen, with general and specific powers, to transact the business of the association and do anything that may be required for its interest.

The following were appointed the Committee: Jas. McDonough, St. Louis; John T. Gray, Baltimore; A. C. Richards, Washington, D. C.; George W. Dilks, New York; George Baldy, New Orleans; H. M. Moore, Leavenworth; J. A. Parker, Ohio; T. W. Sullivan, Tennessee; A. Bezarw, Illinois; M. V. Borgman, Michigan; J. J. Wait, Connecticut; Eli Thompson, Indiana; John Kerone, New Jersey; W. D. Murtaugh, Washington.

A report recommending the photographing of all fire wheels, and a system of mutual aid by fire departments in the country, was referred to the above committee.

The St. Louis delegation was appointed a committee to provide for the printing of the proceedings of the Convention. A vote of thanks was tendered the city to various persons, the Convention adjourned to meet in Washington City on the first Monday in June next, when a memorial will be presented to Congress relating to the abandoned and destitute youth and the establishment of national industrial schools.

To-morrow morning the delegates to the Convention will be given a steamboat excursion in the harbor.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Christian Missionary Convention, in session in Cincinnati, adjourned last night. Jacob Burnet resigned the office of Recording Secretary, and W. J. Davidson, of Louisville, was elected to fill the vacancy.

William S. Hine, teller in a bank at Great Barrington, Mass., robbed it of $18,000 Saturday night, and fled.

A large new lumber mill in Bradford, Ont., was burned yesterday. Loss $35,000. No insurance.

A New Orleans telegram of yesterday says: The crew of the steamer Planter, on going ashore for water near Mulatto Bayou, were fired into by an unknown party, and one was mortally and one severely wounded.

A drug store and adjoining building were burned at Augusta, Kansas, on Saturday, and a man named Charles Summers burned to death. Loss $4,000.

Three deaths from yellow fever at Charleston yesterday.

The Iron Mountain Railroad Company have appealed the decision of the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, to the United States Supreme Court, in the matter relating to the liability of that company to pay State and county taxes.

Henry Wagner, a German, of Ann Arbor, Mich., in a fit of jealousy, on Sunday night killed his wife and a four year old son.

The high wind has rekindled the fire in the woods on the military reservation, near Port Huron, Michigan, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of that city.

Samuel Wimard, of Chagrin Falls, near Cleveland, was attacked near his home on Sunday night, by two men, dragged from his buggy, shot through the arm, and beaten and robbed of $250. The robbers escaped.

POLITICAL.

Message of the Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Governor Brown submitted his message to the Legislature to-day. It is an able and statesmanlike document, containing an elaborate review of the financial condition of the State, and full of valuable information to the people and timely suggestions to the Legislature. It is thoroughly Democratic in its financial questions. He opposes everything like State repudiation, and says the State must and will pay her debt. He recommends the protection of all classes of citizens.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—River three feet three. Light rain all day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—River risen six inches and still rising, with seven feet on the falls and in the canal and twelve inches in the chute. Rained 11-4 P. M.; cloudy and threatening. Probability of more rain. The Mary Miller will commence to-morrow receiving for New Orleans direct. She is advertised to leave Wednesday evening.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 23.—Cloudy and hot, with fire in the woods this morning; 7 feet 3 inches. Weeks' Port list: Up—Dick Johnson, 8:30 P. M.; Ennire, 8 P. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Eaneliare, 10 A. M.; Burkesville, 9 P. M. Down—Virginia, 5 P. M.; Empire, 4 P. M., all with what they could carry.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 23.—Departed last: Belle St. Louis, Memphis to Cairo, 11 P. M.; Lady Lee cleared for New Orleans at 7 A. M.; Wilkes cleared for New Orleans at 7 A. M.; Moille Ragon, Evansville packet, 10 A. M.; Utah, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 11 A. M.; Parkersburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, noon; Eddyville, Evansville packet, 2 P. M.; Memphis, 2 P. M.; Ben Hooper, 2 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 2 P. M.; Esperanza, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M. River rose five inches. Heavy shower this afternoon; cloudy; thermometer 66.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, October 23.—Arrived—City of Pekin, Victory and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Lobanon, Vicksburg, Departed—Sallie, Arkansas; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Bertha, Illinois river; Occasion, Tennessee river; Stationary, Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. The Memphis Packet Company have sold the City of Cairo to Capt. E. F. Dix for $50,000. She will be put in first rate order and enter the New Orleans trade.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 23.—Cloudy and warm. Heavy rain last night. River falling. Departed—Cloudy, Vicksburg; Henry Ames, Shannon, and Capitol City, St. Louis; Sonx City, White river; St. Lake, St. Louis; Ada Heffman, Cairo; Cheshire, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 23.—Last night—Legal Tender, 10 P. M. Down—Tobe Hurt, 3 P. M. River rising. Warm and cloudy.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Arrived—Susie Silver and Glencoe, St. Louis. Departed—Andy Johnson, St. Louis.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 2,000 bales; ordinary 18½c; good ordinary 19½c; low middling 19 5-16c; middling 19¾c; receipts 4,104 bales; exports to New York 1,150 bales; coastwise, stock 96,246 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 23.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 18½c; net receipts 596 bales; exports to Dunkirk 100 bales; stock 2,097 bales; exports coastwise 80 bales; sales 100 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 18½c; net receipts 2,326 bales; exports coastwise 641 bales; sales 600; stock 34,583 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 23.—Cotton active; middlings 17½c; net receipts 5,273 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,596 bales; coastwise 2,186 bales; sales 2,500 bales; stock 26,753 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 17 9-16@17¾c; net receipts 1,254 bales; exports coastwise 1,650 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 13,995 bales.

MURDER IN WILKESBARRE.

Adultery, Bigamy, Murder—A Drunken Fury Shoots Her Husband.

In Wilkesbarre, on Thursday evening, as we learn from the Scranton *Republican*, a man named John Slater was shot and fatally wounded by his wife, the latter being drunk at the time. The woman's real name is Dora Thompson, she having married Slater some years ago while the husband (Thompson) was still living; and the latter is supposed to be alive yet. Slater and Thompson worked together some years ago, and the former boarded at the house of the latter. Mrs. Thompson was then addicted to the use of liquor, and while under its influence would have desperate quarrels with her husband. During this period a strong intimacy grew up between the drunken virago and Slater which increased as the troubles between she and her husband grew more bitter. Finally Thompson could stand it no longer, and suddenly disappeared from town, and has not been seen in that neighborhood since. Upon Thompson's flight, Slater's infatuation was so complete that he married Mrs. T. Their connubial bliss was of short duration, however, for, owing to drinking, quarrels followed, and Slater was once so infuriated by her taunts that he gave his wife a severe beating. This had a good effect for a time, but for any considerable period. About six months ago Slater left his wife, and slept that night where he was employed. He never went near her, but she would come after him and make the same threats as before. This, I am informed, and jealous frenzy. She was drunk last Thursday night, and went to the mill office for the purpose of making trouble, probably with the intention of carrying out her oft repeated threat to kill him, as she carried a revolver with her. She bothered him for some time at the office, in her efforts to either get in or have him come outside. After listening to her as long as he could, he started out, as he says, to bring a policeman to take her away. She followed him, and at a moment when he was not expecting it, she quickly approached him, placed the revolver at his breast and fired. She claims to know nothing about the shooting, but from what has developed it is pretty well decided that she, and probably a couple of others, know all about her doings. Slater was still alive on Saturday, but with no prospect of recovery. Mrs. Slater is in jail awaiting the result of his injuries.

MORMON polygamy was a stain upon our American civilization. It ought to have been wiped out long ago. But then, while we are pushing the poor Mormons to the wall, why should we be so indifferent to the Oneida Community and the other free love associations which exist in the midst of us?—*New York Herald.*

If that was done what a commotion there would be in New York city! The proposition is monstrous—put in execution the Chicago fire wouldn't be a touch to it!

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Progress of Work in Pennsylvania.

New Through Route to New York.

Sale of Tennessee Roads,

Pennsylvania.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURGH.

The Oil City *Derrick* gives the following facts concerning the above-named road:

The road will come from the Warren down from the river to Irvinton, where it will strike the Brokenstraw creek and run to a point at or near Garland. Thence it will come across the country, probably touching Pleasantville, and down Pine creek to Oil creek some distance below Titusville. It will come to Oil City, and down the north side of the river to Franklin, Parker's Landing and Pittsburgh. Commodore Vanderbilt is backing the project, and its successful consummation is assured. Then we are informed by parties in the arrangement that the negotiations are through combination with the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad having failed, the Commodore will make no further efforts in that direction; in fact, that he prefers to build and *own* a line of his own to the Oil Regions, than to secure a permanent, unembarrassed feeder and a large share of the remunerative oil freights. If this is so, we may count with tolerable certainty on another outlet from our city northward—for when that sturdy old veteran puts his shoulder to the wheel, or his money into a railroad project, the machine is bound to go. The road goes as straight as a bee-line to Pittsburgh, and a direct connection through to Buffalo and the cities radiating from Buffalo, besides the immense local traffic and transfer business.

There are two or three other projects that will probably be carried out next year, and make this city one of the greatest railroad centers in the State. The *Jamestown Journal* has the following concerning the above strong line: "It is thought the energy of the Board of Directors, that the track will be laid the entire length by the 1st of December.

BACHMAN VALLEY.

The Bachman Valley Railroad is progressing finely. The road branches off from the Hanover Branch Railroad at Leib's mill, near Jefferson, and follows a branch of the Codorus to Kingsville, thence to Hanover, thence up said branch to Trone's Summit, thence on to the Chestnut Hill ore banks in Maryland. Mr. Cryus Diller is the contractor, and says the heads are graded. It is desired that it shall be graded and ready for the iron by mid-winter, which is five miles from the Hanover Branch Railroad, by New Year.

A NOVEL NARROW-GAUGE PROJECT.

The Pottsville *Standard* says: Ground was this week broken on Center street for a light narrow-gauge railway that is intended to connect Pottsville with the neighboring towns—Minersville, Palo Alto, Port Carbon and St. Clair. The total length will be at least eight miles. It will not be a street railway, but will be located on the line of the old and new cuts of other cities, for such a road could not possibly pay. It will have small locomotives, it is stated, instead of horses, and will be operated on the principle of other roads. The fares will necessarily be much above the present rates for these towns, the charges carried by the road, and will probably not be any lower than stage fares, but still the trip will be cheap all the same, on account of the convenience, ease of motion and speed. Unless we are mistaken, the project is a feasible one, and will succeed. We wish success to these, and is only an experiment. As an ordinary horse railway, it would be simply folly to undertake it.

JERSEY SHORE AND PINE CREEK.

The Cameron *Press* thinks the people of Potter are now on a fair way to secure for themselves the much needed and long sought for railroad. Judge Ross and other gentlemen of influence are negotiating with the Pennsylvania Railroad for a transfer of the charter of what is known as the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railroad. If the negotiations succeed and the prospects at the present time are that they will be, English capitalists have agreed to build the road. Potter county should have a railroad, and we most heartily wish her success in this new enterprise.

General.

SALE OF TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The *Press and Herald*, Knoxville, Tenn., of Thursday, says:

We chronicled on yesterday, the purchase of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad by W. R. Preston & Co., representing the lessees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and the Memphis road, for $850,000. Also the purchase of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia company, for $300,000. On Monday, also, at Nashville, the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company purchased from the Railroad Commissioners, the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, leading from Nashville to Hickman, Ky. The price paid was $1,100,000 in State bonds, $500,000 in currency and privately expended on the road—for which the Nashville and Chattanooga Company hold a claim for extraordinary expenses under the terms of their lease of the Nashville and Northwestern—and the assumption of the liabilities of the United States Government against the purchased road. And now comes the further still more interesting information that the people of this section to the effect that the Pennsylvania Central Company have purchased ten thousand shares in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for the sum of $1,000,000—being the par value of the stock. According to the last capitalized amount of the company the number of shares in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Company is 16,666. If that this reported purchase gives to the Pennsylvania Central the controlling interest in the road, and, of course, the full direction of its operations.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OCTOBER 23, 1871.

The citizens of Tuscarawas Valley met *en masse* a few days since, including the towns of Navarre, Bolivar and Zoar, and consolidated the interest already awakened, in favor of the new road, and pledged to the company $77,000 on ten miles. The right of way was given free except three or four farms. This, with the amount as pledged from Wheeling, "to any company building a road terminating at Wheeling and running thence northwestwardly towards the lakes," will make up the local subscriptions to the required amount, viz: $150,000 mile. The company have negotiated with parties east, and there is no doubt the company will be in condition to put the road under contract by January 1, 1872. This is a road much needed by the country to Wheeling, the eastern terminus, better facilities and much more beneficial to the manufacturing interests of the city than her present connection, either present or prospective—as they will be made with the Panhandle at about the same distance as by the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, and as we have been informed by the business men that if the city could secure the trade of the lakes, the Baltimore Company would gladly extend them the right hand of fellowship to secure the trade. The engineers sent by the Eastern capitalists to investigate the route have pronounced it practicable, and have the directors positive assurances that if the people living along the line do their duty, the cars will be running to Wheeling in less than eighteen months. Over $250,000 of local subscriptions have been pledged by the farmers and citizens along the line. Outside of the points at either end, a distance of sixty miles, the Zoar community have subscribed two hundred and fifty shares, $12,000, and have donated the right of way, equal to sixty acres of land, worth $100 per acre. This, I am informed, has been accomplished mainly by the efforts of a few energetic men, who have been pushing the matter from the beginning, and have taken far been successful in every move, having secured nearly double the amount of subscriptions required by the law, which is organize the Company. Nothing remains now to be done but the consultation of the Wheeling Interests with this Company, or with the Wooster and lake interests, and the road will be pushed to an early completion.

This company was incorporated on the 6th day of April, and on the 20th of September the stockholders elected a Board of Directors, President, Treasurer and Secretary. The directors were requested, by a resolution passed at the meeting at Bowerston to proceed as soon as practicable to make a locating survey.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

A letter from a gentleman of Morgantown, W. Va., informs us that the people of that place are determined to be connected by rail with Pittsburgh within two years, *via* the Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad to Connellsville, the Southwestern Pennsylvania to Greensburg, and the Pennsylvania to this city. Books of subscription to the stock of the Northern and Southern West Virginia Road are now open, and active men are canvassing the subject along the line of the proposed road. At the interview between gentlemen of Morgantown interested in the project, and Col. Thomas A. Scott, in this city, the latter gave assurances that the Southwestern Pennsylvania would be completed to the State line to connect with the Northern and Southern road.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

At the annual election of officers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, held in Harrisburg, the following gentlemen were re-elected: President, Hon. Frederick Watts; Directors, Hon. Frederick Watts, Thomas A. Biddle, Thomas A. Scott, Washington Butcher, Wistar Morris, Josiah Bacon, H. T. Lombaert, Daniel O. Gehr, Thomas B. Kennedy, Edward Smith and J. Edgar Thompson; Treasurer, E. M. Biddle; Superintendent, O. N. Lull.

STATE NEWS.

The Lancaster *Express* called upon the world to come up and beat a railish weighing fourteen and a quarter pounds. The Marietta *Register*, same county, responds with one weighing sixteen pounds. Lancaster is great on vegetable wonders.

An opera house is being built in Danville.

Muhlenburg College, Allentown, came near being destroyed by fire on the evening of the 19th, through the agency of "non-explosive" oil, which blew up a lamp in one of the rooms. Presence of mind on the part of a student prevented a conflagration.

State Superintendent Wickersham will address the teachers of Forest county in the Presbyterian Church in Tionesta, on Monday evening, November 6th.

On the evening of the 17th inst. the Hazzard Zouaves, of Susquehanna City, and the Mount Pleasant Rifles went into camp at the foot of the mountains near Jones's mills, Westmoreland county. Captain Hugh Hazzard commanded the post, and kept his men under strict military discipline—guard mounting, company drill, roll call, dress parade—everything going on the same as in the regular army.

Miss Emily Blacman will soon publish a history of the Susquehanna Valley.

The Easton *Express* warns the public in general and newspaper men in particular, to beware of one Alf. Keifer, who has been swindling the citizens of Easton and the editor of the *Express* by canvassing for advertisements, collecting the money therefor, and suddenly decamping with the funds so obtained. Keifer is described as about thirty years of age, has light brown hair and moustache, florid complexion, and measures about five feet nine inches. The fellow is evidently victimizing newspaper publishers in all the principal towns in the country, as he carries with him letters authorizing him to canvass for a number of journals.

A shower of winged ants fell at East Whiteland, Chester county, on the 6th inst., making a noise in alighting resembling the falling of rain drops.

The people of Muncy are now enjoying their second crop of raspberries. The first crop was nearly entirely destroyed by the great hail storm of July 16th last.

On the 1st of December the Harrisburg *Weekly Mercury* will be changed into an evening penny paper. That city now has three daily and eight weekly newspapers.

Five generations of a family gathered at the house of Mrs. Lightcap, in Allentown, on Wednesday, to celebrate the ninety-eighth birthday of Mrs. Susan Berry.

At New Castle, recently, a baby daughter of R. C. Rice was terribly scalded by the contents of a teapot being spilled on it.

The Bedford *Inquirer* claims that Senator Schurz once taught school in that city, and that Bayard Taylor was once clerk in a grocery store there.

The new bridge across the Allegheny river at Warren is rapidly approaching completion. It is intended to have it ready for use in December.

Mr. John Reber, of Lewisburg, cast his sixty-first ballot last fall for the candidate for Governor in Muncy in 1810. He is now in his eighty-third year, and, with one exception, is the oldest man in that borough. He is a Democrat, but is old enough to know better.

A girl, fourteen years of age, left her home and kind parents, in Meadville, last week, to "form a minstrel star combination." Her father decidedly objects to her choice of profession, and is after the truant with a sharp stick.

OHIO NEWS.

The Steubenville *Herald* came out on Friday in an entire new dress of type, and is greatly improved in appearance. The *Herald* is a good paper.

About forty business men of Toledo patrol the city nightly to prevent incendiarism.

The Hubbard *Journal* says: One day last week we visited Leyde's ore works, and were surprised at the prospect. Mr. Leyde has all the territory in this vicinity leased and bonded. He owns a mine of inexhaustible quantities of a quality and density almost equal to Lake Superior ore, forty per cent. iron being a fair average for it. Experienced furnace men tell us this native ore can be made into iron quite as superior to the imported article; it saves the expense of the use of anthracite coal, and does not need roasting, and saves long freight expenses. It makes a furnace work smoother, easier and better, thus obtaining the largest amount of iron from a ton of blowing out for repairs. If its advantages becomes generally appreciated in furnace men in these valleys, every one will thus be benefitted; even the consumer of iron will thus be furnished a better article than he has been, and we are told for less money.

Miss Nellie Brown, a young lady of Cleveland, got angry at her sister on Friday evening, and drowned herself in a cistern.

The Odd Fellows of Bellair design erecting a fine block in that place, with store rooms beneath, a public hall and lodge-rooms above.

A large flax mill is to be erected at Tiffin soon.

Sophia A. Viets has sued George W. Brewster for breach of promise of marriage in the Summit County Court at Akron. She thinks $25,000 about the right sum to ask in compensation, and Brewster denies that there was a breach of promise.

A LETTER from Major General Geo. C. Tickner Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Iowa, says that the Republican majority of that State will not exceed 40,000, and that it would have been fully 80,000 more but for the terrible calamity at Chicago, which has secluded completely from the people. The Senatorial question, as the later returns come in is more than ever a surprise. The next large number of the Representatives being found to be without pegs to Harlan or Allison.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, October 23, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Rain in Inches.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.99	51	46	N. E.	6		18	C.
Chicago, Ill.	30.07	54	52		N.	6	00	C.
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	57	51		N.	6	00	C.
Cleveland, O.	29.98	60	48		N.	6	18	C.
Dubuque, Iowa.	30.09	46	43		N. W.	4	00	C.
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	52	51	1.	N.	4	1 12	R.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.11	50	47		N. W.	4	00	C.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.99	66	60		N.	4	00	C.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.03	62	58		N.	4	00	C.
New Orleans, La.	30.02	61	53		S. W.	1	00	C.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.04	57	52		N. W.	4	00	C.
Shreveport, La.	29.97	63	60		S.	1	00	C.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.07	58	54		N.	4	00	C.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	36	47	1.	N.	7	00	C.
Toledo, O.	30.04	57	52		N.	6	00	C.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, pleasant; C, refreshing; D, quite brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 0, clear; 1, fair; 2, cloudy; 3, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, North-western and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

WATTS ON THE MIND is said to be a study of some importance, but what's on the head is perhaps a matter of yet greater moment. Just as a valuable book upon the Pennsylvania Railroad for a time whose cranium is packed with intelligence ought to give it a handsome and attractive covering. Persons desirous of complimenting themselves in this sensible manner, can not do better than call at the extensive establishment of William Fleming & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hats, caps and furs, where a large and excellent stock of goods is always kept on hand, at prices to suit the times. Those chary of what they are about inquires for him, Mr. John G. Bennett, a member of the firm, may always be found to fit to the matter of the firm to their entire mind, and both to his purse, in a way that Beau Brummel, the prince of fashion, and Royal George, the politest man in Europe, would both have been glad to imitate.

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